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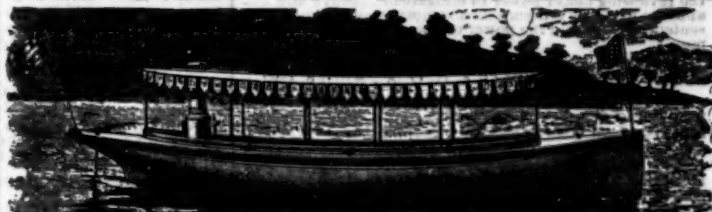
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LIGHT ARTILLERY,
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Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Charles Morton (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.
Hdgrs. A. D. and H. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; G. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; Boise Bks., Idaho; H. I. and M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; L. Fort Sherman, Indian troop.

Leave for six days, to take effect on or about April 1, is granted 2d Lieut. James E. Nolan (S. O. 33, March 30, D. Cal.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.
Hdgrs. B. C. E. G. K. and L. Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; D and H. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; A and F. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

Leave for 15 days is granted Maj. Wirt Davis, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice (S. O. 45, March 30, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Hoel S. Bishop is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to take effect April 10, and will then proceed to join his regiment (S. O. 74, March 31, Rec. Ser.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Ft. Supply, I. T. (S. O. 30, April 1, D. Mo.)

Capt. John B. Babcock is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., vice Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M., relieved (S. O. 31, April 4, D. Mo.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.
Hdgrs. A. E. F. G. K. and L. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. D. and E. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; I. Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; B. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troop.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Cheever, Jr., Ft. Niobrara, Neb., with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 25, March 23, D. Platte.)

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. John N. Glass, from Troop L to Troop G; 1st Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher, from Troop G to Troop L (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.
Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. G. I. and K. Ft. Riley, Kas.; F. Fort Myer, Va.; H. and L. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.—Indian troop.

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. G. W. Cole from Ft. Ringgold to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., is approved (S. O. 34, March 26, D. Texas.)

1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller is relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the G. C. M. at Ft. Riley, Kas., and 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum is detailed in his stead (S. O. 28, March 29, D. Mo.)

2d Lieut. John O'Shea is relieved from temporary duty with Troop F, at Ft. Sill, O. T., and will rejoin his troop at Ft. Riley, Kas. (S. O. 28, March 29, D. Mo.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Caleb H. Carlton.
Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. I. and K. Ft. Meade, S. D.; L. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F. and G. Ft. Yates, N. D.; H. Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum is relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Ft. Meade, S. D., and 1st Lieut. Robert J. Duff is appointed in his stead (S. O. 44, March 29, D. Dak.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.
Hdgrs. A. D. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H. Ft. Du Chene, Utah; C. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; M. Fort Myer, Va.

Upon the recommendation of the Major-General Commanding the Army, the unexecuted part of the sentence of a G. C. M. in the case of 1st Lieut. James A. Swift is remitted (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.
Hdgrs. A. G. I. and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; C. D. and L. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B. H. and M. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; J. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Indian battery.

2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett will report to the Comdg.-Gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to duty, until further orders, with Light Bat. F, 3d Artillery (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.
Hdgrs. C. G. and M. Ft. Adams, R. I.; K. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E. Ft. Fred. Me.; B. and D. Ft. Warren, Mass.; A. and F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. and L. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

The members of the Regimental Board of Examination, appointed under G. O. 132, of 1890, H. Q. A., will make journeys as follows: Capt. E. T. C. Richmond, from Ft. Schuyler to Ft. Trumbull; from Ft. Trumbull to Ft. Adams; from Ft. Adams to Ft. Warren; from Ft. Warren to Ft. Preble; and from Ft. Preble to Ft. Schuyler. 1st Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, from Ft. Adams to Ft. Schuyler; from Ft. Schuyler to Ft. Trumbull; from Ft. Trumbull to Ft. Adams; from Ft. Adams to Ft. Warren; from Ft. Warren to Ft. Preble; and from Ft. Preble to Ft. Schuyler. 2d Lieut. George Montgomery, from Ft. Warren to Ft. Schuyler; from Ft. Schuyler to Ft. Trumbull; from Ft. Trumbull to Ft. Adams; from Ft. Adams to Ft. Warren; from Ft. Warren to Ft. Preble; and from Ft. Preble to Ft. Schuyler. 3d Lieut. George Montgomery, from Ft. Warren to Ft. Schuyler; from Ft. Schuyler to Ft. Trumbull; from Ft. Trumbull to Ft. Adams; from Ft. Adams to Ft. Warren; from Ft. Warren to Ft. Preble; and from Ft. Preble to Ft. Schuyler. (S. O. 41, April 2, D. East.)

Bat. L will be relieved from duty at Ft. Trumbull and will proceed to Ft. Schuyler. 1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., will be left at the post. As soon as the public property shall have been turned over Lieut. Catlin will join Bat. L, at Ft. Schuyler. Bat. M is relieved from duty at Ft. Schuyler and will proceed to Ft. Adams. Lieut. Herman C. Schumann, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., will remain at Ft. Schuyler to turn over public property, and will then join his battery at Ft. Adams. Bat. H is relieved from duty at Ft. Adams and will proceed to Ft. Schuyler. Upon the arrival of Bat. L at Ft. Schuyler, Bat. K will proceed to Ft. Trumbull and take station (S. O. 42, April 4, D. East.)

At the request of 2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, on the ground that his battery is under orders, approved by his battery and past commanders, par. 1, S. O. 30, a. s., Dept. of the East, granting him leave of absence for one month, is revoked (S. O. 43, April 6, D. East.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel L. R. L. Livingston.
Hdgrs. A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C. D. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

Leave for one month, to commence about April 23, is granted 2d Lieut. George Leff. Irwin (S. O. 43, April 4, D. East.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgrs. C. D. K. L. E. G. and I. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; H. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A and M. Ft. Barracas, Fla.; B. Fort Adams, R. I.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. Charles L. Phillips is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, vice Capt. Walter Howe, relieved, to take effect July 20. Capt. Howe will join his battery as soon as practicable after the date specified, and after he shall have joined it Lieut. Phillips will report for duty at the college (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdgrs. B. C. D. E. F. H. and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.; E and L. Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for 14 days, to take effect on or about April 2, is granted 2d Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens (S. O. 33, March 30, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I. Ft. Sully, S. D.—Indian company.

So much of par. 6, S. O. 75, March 30, 1892, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. James H. Gageby is revoked, and he will report to Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., president of the Examining Board at Ft. Sheridan Ill. (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs. A. D. F. and H. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B. E. G. and I. Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C. Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Carver Howland, now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, and assume temporary charge of the rendezvous, 142 Ontario street (S. O. 75, April 2, Rec. Ser.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgrs. D and E. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and H. Jackson Bks., La.; C and G. Ft. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, Dept. of the Missouri, will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., on public business (S. O. 30, April 1, D. Mo.)

1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen, recruiting officer, New Haven, Conn., will visit the following temporary branch rendezvous: Hartford, Conn., April 5, 12, 19 and 26; Bridgeport, Conn., April 7, 14, 21 and 28 (S. O. 75, April 1, Rec. Ser.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill will return to his proper station (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdgrs. C. F. and G. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E. Newport Barracks, Ky.; A. Ft. Wood, N. Y.; H. B and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; H. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck will be at once relieved from recruiting duty, to enable him to comply with par. 10, S. O. 75, March 30, 1892, H. Q. A. (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner is extended seven days (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, recruiting officer, Cleveland, Ohio, will proceed to Akron, Ohio, and establish a temporary branch rendezvous at that place (S. O. 75, April 1, Rec. Ser.)

Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Cleveland, Ohio (S. O. 75, April 2, Rec. Ser.)

2d Lieut. G. A. Detchemendy will proceed from Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., to Ft. Thomas, Ky., and report for regimental recruiting service (S. O. 42, April 4, D. East.)

Upon the arrival of Co. A, 9th Infantry, at Ft. Ontario, Co. C will proceed to Ft. Thomas and take station (S. O. 43, April 6, D. East.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. and I. Ft. Logan, Colo.; G. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Fort Sill, O. T.—Indian company.

Sergt. Herbert S. Winfield, Co. D, tried at Ft. Logan for, when sergeant of the guard, allowing a prisoner to escape, has been acquitted.

8th Infantry, Colonel J. J. Van Horn.

Hdgrs. A. E. and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G. Ft. N. O.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. William A. Mercer, R. Q. M. will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on April 10 to conduct 25 recruits for this regiment to Ft. McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 28, March 30, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will assign 25 recruits to this regiment, and forward them, April 11, under charge of 1st Lieut. William A. Mercer, to Ft. McKinney, Wyo., via Gillette, terminus of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad (S. O. 75, April 1, Rec. Ser.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. William L. Pfitzer is further extended one month (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdgrs. D. F. and G. Madison Bks., N. Y.; B. C. H. and I. Fort Huachuca, A. T.; E. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A. Fort Ontario, N. Y.—Indian company.

Leave for 15 days, to commence about April 5 and 15, is granted Capt. George B. Russell (S. O. 40, March 31, D. East.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller is further extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

Co. A will be relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, and will proceed to Ft. Ontario and take station (S. O. 43, April 6, D. East.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdgrs. B and D. Ft. Mager, N. M.; A and E. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. San Diego Bks., Cal.; H and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Ft. Reno, O. T.

Capt. Francis E. Lacey is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. convened at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., and Capt. Edward is detailed in his stead (S. O. 29, April 4, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdgrs. B and H. Ft. Buchanan, A. T.; A and D. Madison Bks., N. Y.; C and G. Fort Apache, A. T.; E and F. Madison Bks., N. Y.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine is extended one day (S. O. 43, April 4, D. East.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs. E. and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. F. and H. Ft. Yates, N. D.; B. C. and D. Ft. Sully, S. D.; I. Ft. Vernon Bks., Ala.—Indian company.

Par. 8, S. O. 70, H. Q. A., which directs Capt. Augustus G. Tassin to report to the president of the Army Retiring Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination is suspended until further orders. The extension of leave granted Capt. Augustus G. Tassin is further extended four months on account of sickness (S. O., April 2, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgrs. B. E. and H. Ft. Supply, I. T.; A. G. and D. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and P. Fort Supply, I. T.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Marion B. Saffold is relieved from temporary duty with Co. C at Ft. Sill, O. T., and will rejoin his proper company at Ft. Supply, I. T. (S. O. 31, April 4, D. Mo.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs. B. C. D. E. F. and G. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A and P. Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

Capt. F. E. Trotter, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, will proceed to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., and if necessary to the Umatilla reservation on public business (S. O. 30, March 29, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. William P. Goodwin will establish a recruiting rendezvous and sub-depot at Seattle (S. O. 74, March 31, Rec. Ser.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leave for 30 days, to take effect about April 2, is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Cooke, Adj. (Ft. Sheridan, Ill.) (S. O. 28, March 29, D. Mo.)

So much of S. O. 75, March 30, 1892, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell is revoked, and 2d Lieut. James Mitchell will report to Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, president of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., April 2, H. Q. A.)

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded silver life-saving medals to John W. Brindley, Charles Van Buren and William Oakman, privates in this regiment, for having saved the lives of Capt. Hedberg, of this regiment, and Peter Galloway, in Lake Michigan, last July.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. William H. Johnston, Jr., is relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of the G. C. M. at Omaha, Neb., and 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney is hereby detailed as Judge-Advocate of said court (S. O. 27, March 28, D. Platte.)

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Capt. Henry S. Howe will report to Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, president of the Army Retiring Board at Omaha, Neb., for examination by the Board (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lagelle.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Clark, Tex.; E. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Maj. George K. Sanderson, having served over 30 years in the Army, is, on his own application, retired from active service, and will proceed to his home (S. O., April 2, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Maxwell S. Otto.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. C. and I. Camp Poplar River, Mont.—Indian company.

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. and E. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. Ft. Du Chene, Utah; F. G. H. and I. Ft. Randall, S. D.—Indian company.

Headquarters, band and Co. A, B. C. E. and H. will stand relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte, to date from May 1. The headquarters, band and Co. A, B. C. and E. will proceed May 1, next, by rail from Ft. Sidney, Neb., and Co. H from Ft. Randall, S. D., to points in the Dept. of the East as follows: Headquarters, band and Co. A, C and E, to Ft. Niagara, and Co. B and H, to Ft. Porter, N. Y. Co. H will move from Ft. Randall by marching to O'Neill, Neb., and thence by rail, at a date which will enable it to join the Ft. Sidney battalion en route May 2, at a point to be hereafter determined (S. O. 27, March 28, D. Platte.)

Headquarters, band and Co. A, C and E will proceed May 1 to Ft. Niagara, and Co. B and H will proceed same date to Ft. Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 27, March 28, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I. Ft. Yates, N. D.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Thomas M. Moody, Ft. Keogh, Mont., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to take charge of and conduct a detachment of recruits for the 22d Infantry to Ft. Keogh (S. O. 45, March 30, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. John J. Crittenden is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the Michigan Agricultural College, Ingham Co., Mich., to take effect June 1, and will then join his regiment (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Thomas M. Moody will take charge of a detachment of recruits from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Ft. Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 74, March 31, Rec. Ser.)

2d Lieut. Ferdinand W. Kobbé is transferred to the 23d Infantry (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

A handsome roster of N. C. O.'s of this regiment reaches us this week, with the compliments of Sergeant-Major Eastman G. Orrery. The typography and compilation are excellent.

24th Infantry, Colonel James E. Allen.

Hdgrs. A. D. E. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. and H. San Carlos, Ariz.

1st Lieut. William Black will proceed from San Carlos to Ft. Apache, A. T., and relieve 2d Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav., in charge of Indians. Lieut. Bean on his return from detached service will join his troop for duty (S. O. 33, March 25, D. Ariz.)

Capt. William H. W. James, recruiting officer, Knoxville, Tenn., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 8, 11, 14, 21 and 28 (S. O. 74, March 30, Rec. Ser.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 373.)

Bennett Building, Nassau, Cor. Fulton St.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

NOMINATIONS.—APRIL 4.

Infantry.

Captain Thomas E. Rose, 15th Infantry, to be major, April 2, 1892, vice Sanderson, 15th Inf., retired from active service.
1st Lieutenant William C. McFarland, 15th Infantry, to be captain, April 2, 1892, vice Rose, 15th Infantry, promoted.
2d Lieutenant George S. Cartwright, 74th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 2, 1892, vice McFarland, 15th Infantry, promoted.
1st Lieutenant Richard T. Yeatman, 14th Infantry, to be captain, March 23, 1892, vice Hanson, 14th Infantry, retired from active service.
2d Lieutenant John Little, 24th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 23, 1892, vice Yeatman, 14th Infantry, promoted.

APRIL 7.

Transfers.

Captain S. R. Jones, 4th Artillery, to be assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, with rank from April 13, 1891, vice Chase.
Captain Constantine Chase, Assistant Quartermaster, to be captain of artillery, with rank from April 13, 1891, vice Jones, 4th Artillery.

Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Arthur L. Wagner, 6th Infantry, to be captain April 2, 1892, vice Groesbeck, 6th Infantry, appointed Judge-Advocate.
2d Lieutenant Robert L. Bullard, 10th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant April 2, vice Wagner, 6th Infantry, promoted.

CONFIRMATIONS.—APRIL 1.

Cavalry.

1st Lieutenant Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cavalry, to be captain of cavalry.
2d Lieutenant James W. Benton, 9th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant of cavalry.
2d Lieutenant Herbert S. Whipple, 10th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant.

Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Beayton, 9th Infantry, to be colonel.
Major Jacob Kline, 24th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel.
Captain Frederick E. Trotter, 14th Infantry, to be major.
1st Lieutenant Frank Taylor, 14th Infantry, to be captain.
2d Lieutenant William S. Riddle, Jr., 13th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant.

Subsistence Department.

1st Lieutenant Edward E. Dravo, 6th Cavalry, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain.

Judge-Advocate General's Department.

Captain Stephen W. Groesbeck, of the 6th Infantry, to be judge-advocate with the rank of major.

G. O. 26, H. Q. A., March 30, 1892.

Publishes order of March 26, 1892, from the War Department transferring the military reservation of Fort Selden, N. M., to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., April 6, 1892.

Publishes the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated March 14, 1892, that the act to promote the administration of justice in the Army, approved October 3, 1890, does not give the reviewing officer power to mitigate or approve and disapprove part of a sentence of a summary court, where the sentence was within the power of the court-martial to impose.

CIRCULAR 4, H. Q. A., April 6, 1892.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. DISCHARGE ON SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY.—In the case of a man who, having been enlisted at a recruiting rendezvous, was accepted at a recruiting depot and sent to regiment, the following notation having been made by the depot surgeon, viz.: "Second toe flexed. Not believed to be disqualified," and was discharged shortly after joining regiment on surgeon's certificate of disability: "Decided, that while it is probable the man should not have been enlisted, yet in view of the facts recited he should have been allowed to serve until found to be absolutely disqualified, it being held by the Department that while a theoretical disqualification is a bar to enlistment, yet after the acceptance and assignment of a man to a company, nothing should warrant his discharge but practical inability to perform military duty." [Decision Sec. War, Apr. 1, 92—2214 A. G. O., 1892.]

II. RETAINED PAY AND INTEREST.—Paragraph VI, Circular No. 4, Adjutant-General's Office, May 9, 1891, relating to "Retained pay and interest," is amended to read as follows:

With reference to the requirements of General Orders, No. 35, of 1890, from this office in the matter of retained pay under the act of June 16, 1890, officers must bear in mind that if a soldier be absent without leave in the first year of his enlistment the date of expiration of said year will not correspond with the date of enlistment by the number of days of absence; and the date given in the column of "Retain \$4 per month to include—" must be made to show the actual date of expiration of the first year. The facts and dates of absence without leave must also be noted on final statements in order that the correct date from which interest becomes due may be ascertained. If the dates be not correctly stated and by reason of the error the full amount of retained pay should not be deducted and overpayment in amount of retained pay or of interest thereon should occur, it will lead to disallowances which must be charged against the pay of the officers who fail to correctly state the soldier's account. [Decision Sec. War, Apr. 6, 92—2309 A. G. O., 1892.]

III. POST EXCHANGE.—A company joining the exchange, when unable to pay the amount in cash, may be charged with it, and such charge may be liquidated from the company's share of the profits of the exchange. A company so joining should pass to the exchange some written evidence of its debt and obligation to pay the amount assessed, and such paper should be carried on the books of the exchange as a bill receivable, and be regarded as an asset, which should be reduced in value from time to time as the profits are divided; but not more than one company should be permitted to be a member of the exchange on this footing at any one time, unless the working capital will justify it.

Any amount due so, but for lack of available funds not received by a company when retiring from the exchange, should be paid out of the first profits accruing to the institution. And this amount so due and unpaid should be carried on the books of the exchange as a bill payable, and be regarded as a liability until liquidated. [Decision Sec. War, Apr. 13, 92—2305 A. G. O., 1892.]

It is held that paragraph 344 of the Regulations applies to

cases where all the companies are to be withdrawn from a post at which an exchange is carried on, notwithstanding that a detachment of the Hospital Corps may remain at such post. The detachment would, of course, be entitled to its proportionate share of the proceeds from the sale of the property of the exchange, if a contributor thereto. [Decision Sec. War, Apr. 2, 92—2308 A. G. O., 1892.]

IV. CHARGE OF DISHONORABLE WHEN HONORABLE OR DISHONORABLE.—A major of the U. S. Army was dishonorably dismissed, summarily, by Executive order, in 1883, for alleged offenses for which he had been tried, and of which he had been acquitted, by a general court-martial. Held, that his discharge from the Service was not honorable. [Decision Sec. War, Mar. 24, 92—931 A. G. O., A. C. P., 1892.]

V. RE-ENLISTMENTS.—The word "re-enlistments" in Circular No. 1, of 1890, from this office, is to be taken in its technical sense, viz., to refer to the enlistment of a former soldier within one month from date of discharge. Soldiers who are again enlisted after an interval of more than one month from date of discharge will be required to sign the declaration of recruit on enlistment paper and to notify the recruiting officer as to character and habits since discharge. [General Decision, Mar. 22, 92—2700 A. G. O., 1892.]

In every case where a soldier's discharge certificate shows that there is objection to his being again enlisted, this fact and the nature of the objection should be noted on the muster-roll upon which such discharge is reported. [General Decision, 2709 A. G. O., 1892.]

VI. DETAIL OF A PRIVATE OF THE HOSPITAL CORPS AS NURSE FOR A SICK OFFICER.—A private of the Hospital Corps was detailed under very special circumstances by a Department order for duty as nurse to an officer on sick leave of absence and resident in a suburban town. The Surgeon-General is of opinion that this action is not legal, nor does the case appear to be one of "emergency" contemplated in A. R. 1571. Section 1365 R. S. authorizes an officer "when absent on account of sickness or wounds" * * * to receive full pay only, and the several legal tribunals of the War and Treasury Departments have decided that he is not authorized by this section to receive "allowances;" for this reason the Army Regulations state in paragraphs 1655 and 1641 that "bills for medical attendance or medicines for officers" * * * not on duty will not be paid by the United States; for similar reasons orders for the admission to the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, of officers on sick leave of absence do not carry transportation. Exceptional cases may arise where, human life being in jeopardy, it becomes necessary to act without considering ordinary requirements, and it is suggested that department commanders may then act in the same manner as is provided in A. R. 1394 for the issue of rations to destitute citizens. [Opinion Surg. Gen., Feb. 9, 92, concurred in by Maj. Gen. Comdg., Feb. 17, 92—2352 A. G. O., 1892.]

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR B, H. Q. A., April 7, 1892.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following is published for the information of all concerned:

It having been represented to the War Department that necessity exists for offering prompt and safe facilities to persons to make contributions for the intellectual and moral welfare of the enlisted men of the Army, the Secretary of War authorizes the Adjutant-General to receive, free of expense to the sender, such contributions of books, periodicals, pamphlets, and papers as may be sent to him by philanthropic persons for distribution to the Army, especially to troops in the far West.

J. C. KELTON, Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Col. Edward M. Hoyt, I. G., will proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., at such times as may be necessary to carry out the verbal instructions given him by the Department Commander (S. O. 30, April 1, D. Mo.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Enoch H. Crowder, Act. J. A., Dept. of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Rawlins, Wyo., and return to Cheyenne, Wyo., proceeding thence to Denver, Colo., on public business (S. O. 27, March 28, D. Platte).

The leave granted Maj. Edward Hunter, J. A., is extended one month (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.).
The resignation by Maj. Stephen W. Groesbeck, J. A., of his commission as captain, 6th Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 2, 1892 (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for one month, to take effect March 31, is granted Capt. T. E. True, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 39, March 29, D. Ariz.).

Maj. James W. Scully, Q. M., will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to the Barrancas, Fla., National Cemetery on public business (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.).
Leave for 35 days, to take effect about April 4, is granted Col. Michael R. Morgan, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Subsistence (S. O. 39, March 30, D. Mo.).

Maj. William H. Bell, C. S., is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at Omaha, Neb., vice Lieut.-Col. William B. Hughes, Depy. Q. M. Gen., relieved (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations of commissary sergeants are made: Comy. Sergt. David B. Jeffers, now at Ft. Apache, A. T., will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty. Comy. Sergt. Weston A. Hubbard, now at Angel Island, Cal., will proceed to Ft. Apache, A. T., for duty (S. O., April 2, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

The following payment of the troops in the Dept. of the Platte will be made: Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, at Ft. Niobrara and Robinson, Neb., and Ft. Meade, S. D. Maj. John S. Wither, at Ft. Douglas, Utah, and Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. Maj. Wm. H. Comery, at Ft. Omaha, Neb. Maj. Daniel N. Baab, at Ft. Logan, Colo. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Ft. Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 28, March 26, D. Platte).

The troops in the Dept. of Texas will be paid to include the muster of March 31 as follows: At Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., by Lieut.-Col. C. M. Terrell, Depy. Paymtr.-Gen. At Ft. McIntosh and Troops I and G, 3d Cavalry, in the field, Ft. Clark, Camps at Eagle Pass, Indio and Camp Pecos Colorado, Ft. Hancock and Bliss, Tex., by Maj. W. E. Creary, Paymtr. (S. O. 34, March 23, D. Texas).

Maj. Joseph W. Wham, Paymtr., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore., and return (S. O. 33, March 29, D. Columbia).

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of March 31 as follows: By Maj. J. P. Canby, Paymtr., at San Diego Barracks, Cal.; and troops detached from posts (S. O. 30, March 29, D. Ariz.).

Payments to troops at Presidio of San Francisco, Ft. Mason, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks and Benicia Arsenal, Cal., on the muster

of March 31, are assigned to Maj. W. H. Maynadier Paymtr. (S. O. 33, March 30, D. Cal.).

Leave for two months is granted Maj. John S. Wither, Paymtr. (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.).

Paymaster-General Smith has issued a station-list of the Pay Department, corrected to April 1, and we return thanks for a copy received this week.

Medical Department.

Leave for six days, to take effect about April 1, is granted Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Town, Surg. (S. O. 33, March 30, D. Cal.).

During the absence of Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Town, Surg., on leave for six days, to take effect about April 1, Capt. Harry O. Perley, Asst. Surg., will, in addition to his duties as post surgeon at Ft. Mason, Cal., examine recruits at the rendezvous in San Francisco (S. O. 33, March 30, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg. (recently appointed), will proceed from Roseville, Ill., to Ft. Riley, Kas., for duty (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.).
Act. Asst. Surg. F. S. Dewey is assigned to duty at Camp at Oklahoma City, O. T. (S. O. 30, April 1, D. Mo.).

1st Lieut. Alfred E. Bradley, Asst. Surg., will report to the C. O. Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty during the illness of Capt. Augustus A. De Loffre, Asst. Surg. (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.).

Leave for six months, to take effect on or about July 10, with permission to go beyond sea and apply for an extension of two months, is granted Maj. Albert Hartsuff, Surg. (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Ft. McPherson, Ga., will send Act. Hosp. Stnd. John C. Jarvis to his proper station—Ft. Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 40, March 31, D. East.).

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, O. D., will make six journeys, not exceeding two in any one month, from Springfield Armory, Mass., to the works of the Colt's Fire-Arms Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., on public business (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Charles Shaler, O. D., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to New York City on official business (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.).

Leave is granted Lieut.-Col. Jared A. Smith, C. E., Engineer 10th Light-House District (S. O., April 2, H. Q. A.).

The orders relieving 1st Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., from duty under the orders of Maj. Amos Stickney, C. E., and which directs him to report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri, is suspended for two weeks (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. William W. Gibson, O. D., is relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., and will report for duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance, U. S. Army, Builders' Iron Foundry, with station at Providence, R. I. (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

Leave until June 1, 1892, is granted Post Chaplain James C. Kerr (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hqrs., B. Ft. G. and L., Ft. Custer, Mont.; D. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G. and F. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; H. Fort Buford, A. T. Mox, Va., Indian troop.

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry, in the Dept. of Dakota, is transferred to the Dept. of Arizona, and, starting April 20, will proceed by rail, with such marching as may be necessary, to the stations in that Department as follows: Col. Abraham K. Arnold, Lieut.-Col. John A. Wilcox and Maj. Charles D. Vile, with headquarters, band and Troops E, G and K, from Ft. Custer, Mont.; Troops C and F, from Ft. Assiniboine, Mont., and Troop H, from Ft. Buford, N. D., to Ft. Grant, A. T. Maj. Henry Carroll, with Troop D, from Ft. Keogh, Mont., to Ft. Apache, A. T. Troop B, from Ft. Custer, Mont., to Ft. Bayard, N. M. All enlisted men who have six months or less to serve and who do not intend to re-enlist will be left at their present stations to be transferred or attached to other organizations. The public horses and horse equipments, tentage, fur clothing and ammunition, except amount usually carried on the person, will be left at the present stations of the command for the incoming 10th Cavalry, in charge of 1st Lieut. James B. Aleshire, R. Q. M., 1st Cav., at Ft. Custer; 2d Lieut. Edward Anderson, 1st Cav., at Ft. Assiniboine; 3d Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., at Ft. Buford, and 1st Lieut. William D. McAnaney, 8th Cav., at Ft. Keogh (S. O. 46, March 31, D. Dak.).

Lieut.-Col. John A. Wilcox will proceed to his home, where he is authorized to await retirement at his own request (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hqrs., C. D. H. and L., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. San Carlos, Ariz.; G. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

Troop A (Doane's) is relieved from further duty at Ft. Bowie and detailed as escort to the International Boundary Commission, relieving the detachment of the 10th Cavalry now on this duty. The troop will leave its present station for the Mexican line not later than April 5, and join the Commission by easy marches. In addition to escort duty the commanding officer will, as far as practicable, patrol from time to time the country adjacent to his line of march north of the boundary. On being relieved the detachment of the 10th Cavalry now with the Commission (with a view to its transfer with the regiment to another department) will be marched to Ft. Bayard and there reported for duty. On arrival 2d Lieut. R. G. Paxton, 10th Cav., will proceed to Ft. Grant and report for duty with the troop to which he belongs (S. O. 39, March 29, D. Ariz.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert P. Morrow.

Hqrs., G and I, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D and K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; F, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; A and C, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pecos, Texas; Indian troops, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Charles Morton (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs. A. D. and H. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; G. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; F. Sherman, Idaho; E. Vancouver, Wash.; F. Boise, Idaho; B. I. and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; L. Fort Sherman, Indian troops.

Leave for six days, to take effect on or about April 1, is granted 2d Lieut. James E. Nolan (S. O. 43, March 30, D. Cal.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs. B. C. E. G. K. and L. Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; D and H. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; A and F. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troops.

Leave for 15 days is granted Maj. Wirt Davis, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice (S. O. 43, March 30, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Hoel S. Bishop is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to take effect April 10, and will then proceed to join his regiment (S. O. 74, March 31, Rec. Ser.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Ft. Supply, L. T. (S. O. 30, April 1, D. Mo.)

Capt. John B. Babcock is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., vice Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M., relieved (S. O. 31, April 4, D. Mo.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs. A. E. F. G. K. and L. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. D. and E. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; I. Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; B. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troops.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Cheever, Jr., Ft. Niobrara, Neb., with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 25, March 23, D. Platte.)

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. John N. Glass, from Troop L to Troop G; 1st Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher, from Troop G to Troop L (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. G. I. and K. Ft. Riley, Kas.; F. Fort Myer, Va.; H. and L. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.—Indian troops.

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. G. W. Cole from Ft. Ringgold to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., is approved (S. O. 34, March 28, D. Texas.)

1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller is relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the G. C. M. at Ft. Riley, Kas., and 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum is detailed in his stead (S. O. 28, March 29, D. Mo.)

2d Lieut. John O'Shea is relieved from temporary duty with Troop F, at Ft. Sill, O. T., and will rejoin his troop at Ft. Riley, Kas. (S. O. 28, March 29, D. Mo.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Caleb H. Carlton.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. I. and K. Ft. Meade, S. D.; L. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F. and G. Ft. Yates, N. D.; H. Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troops.

1st Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum is relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Ft. Meade, S. D., and 1st Lieut. Robert J. Duff is appointed in his stead (S. O. 44, March 29, D. Dak.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdgrs. A. D. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H. Ft. Du Chene, Utah; C. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K. Fort Myer, Va.

Upon the recommendation of the Major-General Commanding the Army, the unexecuted part of the sentence of a G. C. M. in the case of 1st Lieut. James A. Swift is remitted (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdgrs. A. G. I. and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; C. D. and L. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B. H. and M. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; F. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett will report to the Comdg.-Gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to duty, until further orders, with Light Bat. F, 3d Artillery (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdgrs. C. G. and M. Ft. Adams, R. I.; K. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E. Ft. Preble, Me.; B. and D. Ft. Warren, Mass.; A. and F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. and L. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

The members of the Regimental Board of Examination, appointed under G. O. 132, of 1890, H. Q. A., will make journeys as follows: Capt. E. T. Richmond, from Ft. Schuyler to Ft. Trumbull; from Ft. Trumbull to Ft. Adams; from Ft. Adams to Ft. Warren; from Ft. Warren to Ft. Preble; from Ft. Preble to Ft. Schuyler. 1st Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, from Ft. Adams to Ft. Schuyler; from Ft. Schuyler to Ft. Trumbull; from Ft. Trumbull to Ft. Adams; from Ft. Adams to Ft. Warren; from Ft. Warren to Ft. Preble; from Ft. Preble to Ft. Schuyler. 2d Lieut. George Montgomery, from Ft. Warren to Ft. Schuyler; from Ft. Schuyler to Ft. Trumbull; from Ft. Trumbull to Ft. Adams; from Ft. Adams to Ft. Warren; from Ft. Warren to Ft. Preble; from Ft. Preble to Ft. Schuyler. 1st Lieut. D. East.)

Bat. L will be relieved from duty at Ft. Trumbull and will proceed to Ft. Schuyler. 1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, A. Q. M. and A. C. S., will be left at the post. As soon as the public property shall have been turned over Lieut. Catlin will join Bat. L, at Ft. Schuyler. Bat. M is relieved from duty at Ft. Schuyler and will proceed to Ft. Adams. Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, A. Q. M. and A. C. S., will remain at Ft. Schuyler to turn over public property, and will then join his battery at Ft. Adams. Bat. H is relieved from duty at Ft. Adams and will proceed to Ft. Schuyler. Upon the arrival of Bat. L at Ft. Schuyler, Bat. K will proceed to Ft. Trumbull and take station (S. O. 42, April 4, D. East.)

At the request of 2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, on the ground that his battery is under orders, approved by his battery and post commanders, par. 1, S. O. 30, e. s., Dept. of the East, granting him leave of absence for one month, is revoked (S. O. 43, April 6, D. East.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel L. R. L. Livingston.

Hdgrs. A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bk., D. C.; B. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; F. and M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

Leave for one month, to commence about April 25, is granted 2d Lieut. George L. Irwin (S. O. 43, April 4, D. East.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgrs. C. D. K. L. E. G. and I. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; H. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A and M. Ft. Barranca, Fla.; B. Fort Adams, N. J.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. Charles L. Phillips is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, vice Capt. Walter Howe, relieved, to take effect July 20. Capt. Howe will join his battery as soon as practicable after the date specified, and after he shall have joined it Lieut. Phillips will report for duty at the college (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdgrs. B. C. D. E. F. H. and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I. Ft. Mason, Cal.; M and L. Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and J. Alameda Island, Cal.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for 14 days, to take effect on or about April 2, is granted 2d Lieut. Gustava W. S. Stevens (S. O. 33, March 30, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I. Ft. Sully, S. D.—Indian company.

So much of par. 6, S. O. 75, March 30, 1892, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. James H. Gageby is revoked, and he will report to Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., president of the Examining Board at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs. A. D. F. and H. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B. E. G. and I. Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C. Nolan Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Carver Howland, now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, and assume temporary charge of the rendezvous, 142 Ontario street (S. O. 76, April 2, Rec. Ser.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgrs. D and E. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and H. Jackson Bks., La.; G and M. Fort Vernon Bks., Ala.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, Dept. of the Missouri, will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., on public business (S. O. 80, April 1, D. Mo.)

1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen, recruiting officer, New Haven, Conn., will visit the following temporary branch rendezvous: Hartford, Conn., April 5, 12, 19 and 26; Bridgeport, Conn., April 7, 14, 21 and 28 (S. O. 75, April 1, Rec. Ser.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill will return to his proper station (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdgrs. C. F. and G. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E. Newport Barracks, Ky.; A. Ft. Wood, N. Y.; H. B. and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; H. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck will be at once relieved from recruiting duty, to enable him to comply with par. 10, S. O. 75, March 30, 1892, H. Q. A. (S. O. March 31, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner is extended seven days (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, recruiting officer, Cleveland, Ohio, will proceed to Akron, Ohio, and establish a temporary branch rendezvous at that place (S. O. 75, April 1, Rec. Ser.)

Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Cleveland, Ohio (S. O. 75, April 2, Rec. Ser.)

2d Lieut. G. A. Detchemendy will proceed from Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., to Ft. Thomas, Ky., and report for regimental recruiting service (S. O. 42, April 4, D. East.)

Upon the arrival of Co. A, 9th Infantry, at Ft. Ontario, Co. C will proceed to Ft. Thomas and take station (S. O. 43, April 6, D. East.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. and I. Ft. Logan, Colo.; G. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Fort Sill, O. T.—Indian company.

Sergt. Herbert S. Winfield, Co. D, tried at Ft. Logan for, when sergeant of the guard, allowing a prisoner to escape, has been acquitted.

8th Infantry, Colonel J. J. Van Horn.

Hdgrs. A. E. and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. William A. Mercer, R. Q. M. will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on April 10 to conduct 25 recruits for this regiment to Ft. McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 28, March 30, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will assign 25 recruits to this regiment, and forward them, April 11, under charge of 1st Lieut. William A. Mercer, to Ft. McKinney, Wyo., via Gillette, terminus of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad (S. O. 75, April 1, Rec. Ser.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. William L. Pitzer is further extended one month (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdgrs. D. F. and G. Madison Bks., N. Y.; B. C. M. and I. Fort Huachuca, A. T.; E. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A. Fort Ontario, N. Y.—Indian company.

Leave for 15 days, to commence between April 5 and 16, is granted Capt. George B. Russell (S. O. 40, March 31, D. East.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller is further extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.) Co. A will be relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, and will proceed to Ft. Ontario and take station (S. O. 43, April 6, D. East.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdgrs. B and D. Ft. McCoy, N. M.; A. and E. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. San Diego Bks., Cal.; H. and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Ft. Reno, O. T.

Capt. Francis E. Laury is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. convened at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., and Capt. Edward L. Randall, 5th Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 29, March 30, D. Mo.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdgrs. F. and H. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; A and D. Madison Bks., N. Y.; B and G. Fort Apache, A. T.; C and E. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine is extended one day (S. O. 43, April 4, D. East.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs. E. and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. F. and H. Ft. Yates, N. D.; B. C. and D. Ft. Sully, S. D.; I. Ft. McKean, Ala.; K. Indian company.

Par. 3, S. O. 70, H. Q. A., which directs Capt. Augustus G. Tassin to report to the president of the Army Retiring Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination is suspended until further orders. The extension of leave granted Capt. Augustus G. Tassin is further extended four months on account of sickness (S. O., April 2, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgrs. B. E. and H. Ft. Supply, L. T.; A. C. and D. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G. and I. Fort Supply, L. T.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Marion B. Saffold is relieved from temporary duty with Co. C at Ft. Sill, O. T., and will rejoin his proper company at Ft. Supply, L. T. (S. O. 41, April 4, D. Mo.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs. B. C. D. E. F. and G. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A and P. Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

Capt. F. E. Trotter, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, will proceed to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., and if necessary to the Umatilla reservation on public business (S. O. 99, March 29, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. William F. Goodwin will establish a recruiting rendezvous and sub-depot at Seattle (S. O. 74, March 31, Rec. Ser.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about April 2, is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Cooke, Adj. (Ft. Sheridan, Ill.) (S. O. 23, March 29, D. Mo.)

So much of S. O. 75, March 30, 1892, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell is revoked, and 2d Lieut. James Mitchell will report to Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., April 2, H. Q. A.)

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded silver life-saving medals to John W. Brindley, Charles Van Buren and William Oakmura, privates in this regiment, for having saved the lives of Capt. Hedberg, of this regiment, and Peter Galloway, in Lake Michigan, last July.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. William H. Johnston, Jr., is relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of the G. C. M. at Omaha, Neb., and 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Hinkney is hereby detailed as Judge-Advocate of said court (S. O. 27, March 28, D. Platte.)

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Capt. Henry S. Howe will report to Brig.-Gen. John B. Brooke, president of the Army Retiring Board at Omaha, Neb., for examination by the Board (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lagelle.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Clark, Tex.; K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Maj. George K. Sanderson, having served over 30 years in the Army, is, on his own application, retired from active service, and will proceed to his home (S. O., April 2, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs. A. B. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. C. and I. Camp Poplar River, Mont.—Indian company.

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. and E. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. Ft. Du Chene, Utah; F. G. H. and I. Ft. Randall, S. D.—Indian company.

Headquarters, band and Co. A, B. C. E. and H. will stand relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte, to date from May 1. The headquarters, band and Co. A, B. C. and D. will proceed May 1, next, by rail from Ft. Sidney, Neb., and Co. H from Ft. Randall, S. D., to points in the Dept. of the East as follows: Headquarters, band and Co. A, C and E, to Ft. Niagara, and Co. B and H, to Ft. Porter, N. Y. Co. F will move from Ft. Randall, by marching to O'Neill, Neb., and thence by rail, at a date which will enable it to join the Ft. Sidney battalion en route May 2, at a point to be hereafter determined (S. O. 27, March 28, D. Platte.)

Headquarters, band and Co. A, C and E will proceed May 1 to Ft. Niagara, and Co. B and H will proceed same date to Ft. Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 27, March 28, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Searles.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I. Ft. Yates, N. D.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Thomas M. Moody, Ft. Keogh, Mont., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to take charge of and conduct a detachment of recruits for the 22d Infantry to Ft. Keogh (S. O. 45, March 30, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. John J. Crittenden is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the Michigan Agricultural College, Ingham Co., Mich., to take effect June 1, and will then join his regiment (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Thomas M. Moody will take charge of a detachment of recruits from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Ft. Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 74, March 31, Rec. Ser.)

2d Lieut. Ferdinand W. Kobbé is transferred to the 23d Infantry (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

A handsome roster of N. C. O.'s of this regiment reaches us this week, with the compliments of Sergeant-Major Eastman G. Onrey. The typography and compilation are excellent.

24th Infantry, Colonel Jonas R. Hiles.

Hdgrs. A. D. E. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. Ft. San Carlos, Ariz.

1st Lieut. William Black will proceed from San Carlos to Ft. Apache, A. T., and relieve 2d Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav., in charge of Indians. Lieut. Bean on his return from detached service will join his troop for duty (S. O. 43, March 25, D. Ariz.)

Capt. William H. W. James, recruiting officer, Knoxville, Tenn., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 5, 11, 18, 21 and 28 (S. O. 74, March 30, Rec. Ser.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 573.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At San Carlos, A. T., April 1. Detail: Capt. Frederick M. Crandal, 24th Inf.; Capt. J. Milton Thompson, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Nathan S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. James B. Hughes, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George M. Wells, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Joseph D. Leitch, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., J. A. (S. O. 38, March 25, D. Ariz.)

At Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., April 5, for the trial of 2d Lieut. James B. Dodge, 14th Inf. Detail: Maj. Jacob Kline, 24th Inf.; Maj. Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav.; Capt. Francis E. Looney, 10th Inf.; Capt. James M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. David J. Craigie, 12th Inf.; Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav.; Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M.; Capt. John F. Stretch, 10th Inf.; Capt. George S. Wilson, 12th Inf.; Capt. James Farnace, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John F. McElain, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 29, March 30, D. Mo.)

At Ft. Wayne, Mich., April 4. Detail: Capt. Jacob H. Smith, 19th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Versou, 19th Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Hall, 19th Inf.; Capt. Cornelius Gardener, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. Evans, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 29, March 30, D. Mo.)

At Ft. Robinson, Neb., April 4. Detail: Maj. Charles S. Halsey, 9th Cav.; Capt. Augustus W. Corlies, 8th Inf.; Capt. John S. Lound, 9th Cav.; Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert B. Warkins, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James A. Swift, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harry G. Trout, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John H. Alexander, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Jacques de L. Lafitte, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Gonzales S. Bingham, 9th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 28, March 30, D. Platte.)

At West Point, N. Y., April 5. Detail: Capt. William F. Bourgin, 24th Inf.; Capt. George McC. Doby, C. S.; Capt. William H. Miller, Asst. Q. M.; Capt. Louis A. Craig, 8th Cav.; Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Harry F. Hodges, C. E.; 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., J. A. (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.)

Examining Boards.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. John P. Hawkins, Asst. Comy.-Gen. Sub.; Lieut.-Col. John G. Chandler, Depy. Q. M. Gen.; Lieut.-Col. George H. Barton, Insp.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Town, Surg.; Capt. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf., A. D. C., recorder (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John B. Parke, 2d Inf.; Maj. John Brooke, Surg.; Maj. Jacob Kline, 24th Inf.; Maj. Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav.; Capt. Charles Richard, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, R. Q. M. 12th Inf., recorder (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers will meet at Ft. Huachuca, A. T., for the examination of such officers for promotion as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 11th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. David S. Gordon, 2d Cav.; Maj. Joseph H. Bradford, 11th Inf.; Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, Surg.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. James A. Emery, R. Q. M. 11th Inf., recorder (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Ft. Douglas, Utah, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Matthew M. Blunt, 16th Inf.; Maj. Charles L. Heumann, Surg.; Capt. William H. Clapp, 16th Inf.; Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf.; Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, R. Q. M. 16th Inf., recorder. The following officers will report for examination: 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, Adj. 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf. (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. Harry C. Ebert, 17th Inf.; Maj. Valery Hayward, Surg.; Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. James T. Kerr, Adj. 17th Inf., recorder. 1st Lieut. George H. Roach, R. Q. M. 17th Inf., will report to the board for examination (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

Privates Chab-bah-wah, Poh-ta-Succa, and On-bah-wah have been transferred from Co. I, 7th, to Co. I, 11th Inf. They are more generally known as Frog, Thomas Jones, and Jack.

COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

Before a G. C. M. at New York City, of which Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Infantry, is president, and Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Barr, Judge advocate, was tried: Major Charles B. Throckmorton, 2d Art. Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War." (Nine specifications, heretofore given in detail in the JOURNAL, in report of the trial.) Charge II.—"Knowingly causing to be presented for payment a false and fraudulent claim against the United States, in violation of the 60th Article of War." (Two specifications.) Plea—Not Guilty. Finding—Guilty, except of the eighth specification to the 1st Charge, and of certain words in the 7th Specification. Sentence—"To be dismissed from the service." The record of proceedings having been submitted to the President of the United States, the following are his orders in respect thereon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 26, 1892.

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Major Charles B. Throckmorton, 2d Artillery, are approved, but in view of mitigating circumstances which have been brought to my attention the sentence is mitigated to suspension from rank and command with forfeiture of half his pay for the period of five (5) years.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By order of the President the G. C. M. is dissolved. Major Throckmorton is released from arrest.—(G. C. M. O. 28, March 26, H. Q. A.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

SERGEANT ELMANORE WELSH, Troop B, 8th Cav., was recently tried at Fort Meade by a garrison court for a slight dereliction of duty while serving of the guard, and sentenced to a forfeiture of \$5 and to be reprimanded by the post commander. Lt.-Col. R. V. Sumner, 8th Cav., comd. Ft. Meade, says: "In administering a reprimand to this non-commissioned officer, the post commander takes occasion to say that generosity on the part of Sergt. Welsh, in relieving another non-commissioned officer of the guard of his proper duties, can not be accepted as an excuse for neglecting his own, and that the condition of the whole guard generally should be one of wakefulness instead of sleep. That the officer of the day or any person for that matter can approach the guard and find every member of it, except the sentinel on post No. 1, in the helpless condition that this guard was, shows great carelessness and neglect of duty that would under some circumstances bring disaster and disgrace upon the rest of the command. In pointing this out to the accused the commanding officer believes that the ends of justice have been served, and on account of the previous record and good character of Sergeant Welsh the fine of \$5 is remitted."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COMMANDER A. C. WOODS, British Navy, is a recent guest at the Windsor Hotel, New York City.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TRACY registered at the Gilsey House, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. Navy, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

COMMODORE F. M. RAMSAY, U. S. Navy, was a visitor to New York City this week, with headquarters at the New York Hotel, New York City.

At a meeting of the governors held March 29 Asst. Engr. F. M. Bennett, U. S. N., was elected a director in the Army and Navy Club of Washington, vice Lieut. J. H. Moore, resigned.

MR. J. W. MILLER, late general manager of the New York Providence and Boston Railroad, has been appointed second vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

REAR ADMIRAL J. C. HOWELL, SURF. W. G. Farwell, U. S. N., and Mrs. Farwell; Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart and Comdr. Wood, of the British Navy, sailed for England on Saturday last on the *Auranta*.

LIEUTENANT L. L. REAMEY, U. S. Navy, Mrs. Reamey and their little son, Master Brewster Reamey, who have just returned from Japan, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William C. Brewster, Mrs. Reamey's parents, at 24 East 64th street, New York City.

SURGEON DWIGHT DICKINSON, U. S. Navy, and his charming family have been obliged to sever their connection with Mare Island, where they will be very much missed. By his modest manner and untiring devotion to duty, the doctor won the respect and admiration of his associates and carried away their best wishes.

LIEUTENANT E. F. QUALTROUGH, U. S. N., arrived in Washington from San Diego, Cal., last week, and will remain for a few days. His ship, the *Charleston*, is at San Diego, where she lately arrived, and will probably remain there for several weeks. Mrs. Qualtrough did not accompany her husband across the continent.

LIEUTENANT LEWIS CLARKE LUCAS, U. S. Marine Corps, was married March 31, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Paula Esmy Smith, daughter of Judge and Mrs. William R. Smith, of Alabama. After the ceremony Lieutenant and Mrs. Lucas left for Philadelphia, where the former has been detailed to duty. The bride is a daughter of Judge William R. Smith, formerly member of Congress from Alabama.

ENSIGN H. P. JONES, U. S. N., has become greatly interested in the U. S. S. *Raleigh*, lately launched at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and it is not unlikely that the electric light plant of that ship will be installed under Ensign Jones's supervision. His next tour of sea duty will probably include a cruise on the *Raleigh*.

Last week we took occasion to refer to the appointment of Capt. S. W. Groesbeck, 6th Inf., to major and judge advocate, and to his excellent record. A correspondent, who has known the major for many years, writes us: "In this case the President must certainly looked beyond capability and war service only and considered character, attainments and special fitness and training for the office he conferred upon Capt. Groesbeck. The early reading of law by him is perhaps the reason why he has had for the past fifteen years more extensive practice before Courts-martial than any officer of the line of the Army. He is a member of the bar in good standing."

An effort is being made to secure a pension for W. F. C. Nindeman on the ground that his services in Arctic exploring expeditions entitle him to Government aid when he becomes unable to support himself, owing to the privations he suffered in the far North. He is now living in Brooklyn and is in need of the help which his friends believe is due him from the Government, in whose service he was on the expeditions to the North. He is married and has a family dependent upon him. His name brings back the memory of the ill-fated Jeannette Expedition and the gallant De Long.

COMMODORE HENRY ERBEN, U. S. N., is congratulated by the New York *Herald* upon his promotion to flag rank, and that paper takes occasion to say with equal force and truth: "In any other service he would have been an admiral years ago, and even in our own, had his war service, unblemished reputation and just claims been recognized, he would now be at the top and not at the foot of his present grade. His service extends over 44 years, and in every rank his capacity and energy have been conspicuous. His record as commandant of the New York Navy-yard is pronounced without a dissenting voice to be unequalled, and to-day tributes of respect and regard go out to him from all who know or serve under him. He is an honor to this city of his birth, to the service and to the nation."

A CORRESPONDENT says: "In your issue of March 19, the work of Captain Cochrane at the Mare Island Barracks was deservedly complimented, but your correspondent should have given equal praise to Lieuts. Turner, Karmany and Pendleton. These four officers, acting under the instructions of their commanding officer, Major H. A. Bartlett, have each conscientiously performed the separate duties assigned them. While Capt. Cochrane in his part has succeeded in carrying out the views of Major Bartlett, the others in the perhaps more difficult work of reorganization have done even better. Lieut. Turner has accomplished especial good. Through his exertions the men now have a card room, billiard room and library. Every night a hot lunch is served them. The canteen was never so well managed. The result is that the men are practically stay-at-homes from choice, and their improvement in tone and bearing shows itself in a score of ways. This radical improvement is, of course, due to the commanding officer, Major Bartlett, since he plans the whole, but like all innovations, the practical working depends upon the zeal and fidelity of the subordinates. Major Bartlett is to be congratulated since he has produced the best station held by the Marine Corps."

P. A. ENGINEER HENRY C. BLYE, U. S. N., is residing in New York at 25 West 126th street.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER SOCRATES HUBBARD, U. S. N., is living at 144 Clinton street, Brooklyn, New York.

CAPTAIN J. M. T. YOUNG, U. S. M. C., was a visitor at the Capital recently, having come up from Annapolis for a chat with a Senatorial friend.

LIEUTENANT A. C. HODGSON, U. S. N., was at the Navy Department one day last week on business connected with his department at the Naval Academy.

ENSIGN ELLICOTT, U. S. N., seems to have struck the keynote in his recent careful resume of naval policy in the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

No little confusion arises through the similarity of initials of Lieut.-Comdr. and Lieut. Hunter, U. S. N., both being J. J. The lieut.-commander is John Jacob, while his brother, the lieutenant, is Jacob John.

CHAPLAIN HOWE, late of the *Pensacola*, but now of the San Francisco, expresses himself as well pleased at the recent transfer, whereby he is enabled to carry out a long cherished project of a work on Hawaii and the Hawaiians.

MRS. JUNGEN, wife of Lieut. C. W. Jungen, U. S. Navy, will not join her husband at present, but after some musical engagements in New York are finished, she will go to San Francisco. Lieut. Jungen is on board the U. S. C. S. *Gedney*.

P. A. ENGINEER JOHN L. HANNUM, U. S. N., has returned home from a full tour of sea duty in the Pacific, and at the expiration of the routine leave of absence will be examined for promotion to chief engineer, the vacancy having existed since May, 1891.

ONE of the most familiar faces in Washington is that of Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N. This officer was retired from active service Dec. 11, 1873, consequently he is in his 82d year, but continues to enjoy excellent health. He resides at 2115 Pennsylvania avenue.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., accompanied by his aides-de-camp, Lieuts. Howard, Treat and Macdonald, visited the Spanish cruiser *Navarra* on Tuesday and was received with the customary honors. The visit of Gen. Howard was a return of the visit that Capt. Camara and Consul General Baldasano of Spain made to Governor's Island on Monday.

LIEUTENANT WM. BLACK, 24th U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival at Fort Apache, Ariz.

CAPTAIN W. H. W. JAMES, 24th U. S. Inf., was a visitor to Chattanooga, Tenn., this week.

SECRETARY OF WAR ELKINS returned to Washington this week from a short trip to West Virginia.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SHALER, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., visited friends in New York City this week.

COLONEL J. F. HEAD, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Head, sailed for Genoa on Saturday last on the steamship *Werra*.

LIEUTENANT W. P. GOODWIN, 14th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in Seattle, Washington, for recruiting duty.

LIEUTENANT J. G. GALBRAITH, 1st U. S. Cav., is a recent visitor to Moline, Ill., to look up recruits for Army service.

ADJUTANT GEORGE F. COOKE, 15th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Sheridan, Ill., early in the week to be absent for a month.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE K. BRADY, 17th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Brady are visiting relatives in Washington, D. C.

GENERAL M. R. MORGAN, U. S. A., was expected to leave Chicago this week, to return about the end of the present month.

LIEUTENANT JOHN O'SHEA, 7th U. S. Cav., for some time past at Fort Sill, has rejoined Hare's troop at Fort Riley.

CAPTAIN G. B. WALKER, 6th U. S. Inf., is busy getting his company ready to move from Fort Ontario, N. Y., to Fort Thomas, Ky.

CAPTAIN MORRIS C. FOOTE, 9th U. S. Infantry, on regimental recruiting service, visited Lowville and Carthage, N. Y., this week.

QUARTERMASTER W. A. MERCER, 8th U. S. Infantry, of Fort McHenry, was expected in Columbus, Ohio, the latter part of this week.

MAJOR EDWARD HUNTER, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, who is now East from San Francisco, has had his leave extended one month.

CAPTAIN H. S. HOWE, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort D. A. Russell, was expected in Omaha this week, to be examined for retirement.

LIEUTENANT D. E. MCCARTHY, 12th U. S. Inf., returned to Evansville, Indiana, early in the week, from a short visit to Owensboro, Ky.

LIEUTENANT J. L. CHAMBERLIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, was expected to arrive in Chicago this week for duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Miles.

LIEUTENANT C. L. PHILLIPS, 44th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Barrancas, will remain at Old Point Comfort, Va., for a few weeks longer.

COLONEL L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, commandant of Washington Bks., D. C., visited friends at South Bethlehem, Pa., this week.

LIEUTENANT CASSIUS E. GILLETTE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., bids good-bye to friends at Zanesville, Ohio, and goes to Chicago for duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Miles.

CAPTAIN C. M. ROCKEFELLER, 9th U. S. Inf., who is trying the efficacy of the treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., has had his sick leave extended one month.

CAPTAIN E. F. GARDNER, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, who is ill, is at his home at Eastport, Me.

MAJOR WIRT DAVIS, U. S. A., of Gen. Merritt's staff, left St. Paul early in the week, on a fortnight's leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT C. G. WOODWARD, 3d U. S. Art., has left Ft. McHenry, Md., and is now on duty at Washington Barracks, D. C.

LIEUTENANT B. H. CHEEVER, Jr., 6th U. S. Cav., was to leave Fort Niobrara this week, and spend April and May on leave.

CAPTAIN B. H. ROGERS, 13th U. S. Infantry, at present residing at Newport, R. I., has had his sick leave extended two months.

CAPTAIN A. G. TASSIN, 12th U. S. Inf., will not be examined for retirement at present, but will continue on sick leave for a few weeks longer.

LIEUTENANT M. G. ZALINSKI, 2d U. S. Artillery, who was expected at Fort Warren soon from sick leave will remain at Hot Springs, Ark., a few weeks longer.

CAPTAIN J. M. CALIFF, U. S. Army, left Baltimore this week for Wilmington, Del., to enter upon a tour of recruiting service for the 3d U. S. Artillery.

LIEUTENANT G. A. DETCHMENDY, 6th U. S. Inf., left Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., this week, for Newport, Ky., to report to his regimental commander at Fort Thomas.

CAPTAIN G. B. RUSSELL, 9th U. S. Inf., was expected to leave Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., the latter part of this week, on a fortnight's visit to friends in New England.

LIEUTENANT ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 3d U. S. Art., was expected to rejoin at Washington Barracks, D. C., the latter part of this week, from recruiting tour in Delaware and Maryland.

LIEUTENANT VICTOR H. BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Art., returned to Ft. Adams this week from a short leave, and is now preparing for his duties as a member of the Regimental Board of Examination.

In the Supreme Court on Monday a divorce was granted to Mrs. Annette B. Wetmore from Major W. B. Wetmore. She is to have the custody of the three children, and is to be paid \$3,000 a year.

COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND, 21st U. S. Infantry, who is visiting at 29 West 18th street, New York city, has had his sick leave extended. When he joins for duty it will be at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., looking as vigorous as ever, visited this week in N. Y. City, where he has a host of warm friends. He called upon Major General Howard, at Governor's Island, on Tuesday.

MISS LILLIAN E. VANDE WATER KELLER, daughter of Capt. J. W. Keller, U. S. A., was married March 24, at the residence of her father, 136 East 18th street, New York City, to Mr. Eugene W. Hester.

The officers of the 21st U. S. Infantry soon to join at Ft. Porter, N. Y., are Major W. M. Wherry, Captains S. P. Jocelyn and Daniel Cornman, and Lieutenants F. L. Palmer, E. L. Butts and La Roy S. Upton.

CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN, Signal Corps, U. S. A., whose address of late has been Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., now goes to Chicago, for duty at Headquarters Department of the Missouri.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., under orders issued this week, comes, we are glad to note, a little nearer to New York City than Ft. Trumbull, Conn. He takes his battery to Ft. Schuyler, New York Harbor.

CAPTAIN EZRA B. FULLER, 7th Cav., has gone from Fort Riley to the Pine Ridge Agency, to superintend the disinterment and identification of the enlisted men killed in the Wounded Knee affair in December, 1890.

The retirement of Major G. K. Sanderson, 18th U. S. Infantry, promotes Captain Thomas E. Rose, 16th, to major 18th Inf., 1st lieutenant Wm. C. McFarland, 16th Inf., to captain, and 2d Lieut. George S. Cartwright to 1st lieutenant.

GENERAL WOLSELEY, of the British Army, contributes to the New York Times of April 3 an interesting memoir of Gen. N. B. Forrest, who, says this great English military authority, must always be regarded as one of the most distinguished leaders of American cavalry in their secession war.

MAJOR JOHN H. BELOHER, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, now at Portland, Ore., who is to be retired for age April 20, was appointed a captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers in 1864, and at the close of the war received the brevet of major for his faithful and meritorious services. In June, 1866, he was appointed a captain and A. Q. M. in the regular establishment, promoted major and quartermaster in 1883, and has now rounded off almost 28 years of faithful and honorable service.

Among the engagements lately announced is that of Miss Anna Margaret Geissenheimer, daughter of Congressman J. A. Geissenheimer, of New Jersey, to Charles Elliott Warren, son of Dr. George Wm. Warren, of New York. Mr. Warren is the acting adjutant of the 2d Battalion 13th Infantry, is a prominent member of the Sons of Revolution, the United Service and 7th Regiment clubs. Mr. Warren has selected, besides his brother, Mr. Richard Henry Warren, who will be best man, the following gentlemen as ushers: Mr. Francis G. Landon, adjutant 7th Regt.; Mr. Edward Yale Weber, 1st Lieut. 12th Regt.; Mr. Appleton L. Clark, Troop A; Mr. Talcott C. Van Santvoord, Naval Reserve; Mr. Egbert C. Denison, 9th Co., 7th Regiment, and Mr. C. B. Geissenheimer, brother of the bride elect. Mr. Warren's bachelor dinner will be at the Calumet Club, New York, April 7. As both families are in mourning the wedding will be a quiet affair. The ceremony will be performed at noon in St. Peter's Church, Freehold, N. J., followed with a breakfast at the bride's home. Miss Sallie Hunter of New York has been asked to act as maid of honor.

COLONEL J. B. M. POTTER, U. S. A., is residing at present at Kingston, R. I.

MAJOR W. F. TUCKER, Paymaster, U. S. A., now in Europe on leave, is expected home towards the end of May.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. G. WOODWARD, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Thursday from a short leave.

CAPTAIN HORACE NEIDE, 4th U. S. Inf., recently from the Pacific Coast, visited friends in New York City and at Governor's Island this week.

CAPTAIN W. L. PITCHER, 8th U. S. Inf., who has been visiting relatives in Washington, D. C., for some time past, will prolong his visit a few weeks longer.

LIEUTENANT DELAMERE SKERRETT, 1st U. S. Art., of Capron's Light Battery at Fort Sheridan, goes to San Antonio for duty for the present with Burbank's Light Battery of the 3d Art.

CHAPLAIN I. NEWTON RITNER, U. S. A., has bid good-bye to friends at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and started for his new post of duty. During his short stay at Fort Niagara he made many warm friends.

The tribute of the Hon. John Sherman to his late brother, General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., was the feature of the evening at the meeting on Wednesday evening of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT EATON A. EDWARDS, 25th U. S. Inf., who has many friends in New York City, will be balloted for April 12 for membership, first class by inheritance, in the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT LE ROY S. LYON, 2d U. S. Art., a bright young officer, has taken charge of the Post Adjutant's office at Ft. Warren, Mass., in succession to Lieut. Louis Ostheim, 2d Art., who left Boston this week on a month's leave.

Mrs. Wm. Van Horn, her daughter, Mrs. Durfee; Lieut. Lyon and Donovan, of Fort Russell, were recent visitors at Fort Logan, Colo.—Mrs. Van Horn and Mrs. Durfee as guests of Dr. Kneidler and Lieut. Lyon and Donovan enjoyed Capt. Jackson's charming hospitality.

COLONEL W. B. HUGHES, U. S. A., on leave, is now in London, Eng., with his family. He is in doubt whether to return home at the end of March or take advantage of another month's leave. Mrs. Hughes does not return to this country until fall, being in poor health.—*Omaha Excelsior*.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. WILCOX, 1st U. S. Cav., who will reach his sixty-fourth birthday Oct. 20 next, will relinquish duty at Ft. Custer, Mont., this week, and go to his home to await retirement by his own desire. His first regiment was the 1st U. S. Cavalry, being appointed to it March 23, 1861.

The Kansas City Times, referring to the recent promotion of Major Jacob Kline, 24th, to lieutenant-colonel of the 9th U. S. Infantry, says: "Colonel Kline's promotion is a most deserved one and it is to be hoped that it will not carry him to another station. The colonel is made the recipient of most hearty congratulations on every hand."

Under recent orders, the commissioned roster of Ft. Niagara, N. Y., will, in a few weeks, be about as follows: Colonel Horace Jewett, Adjutant Solomon E. Sparrow, Regimental Quartermaster Edward H. Brooke, Captains F. H. E. Ebstein, J. W. Duncan and C. A. Williams, and Lieutenants W. Y. Stamper, J. W. McAndrew, W. M. Morrow and R. H. Van Deman, all of the 21st U. S. Inf.

CAPTAIN WALTER HOWE, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has done good work for some years past at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, will, singularly enough, be relieved therefrom early next summer by the present senior lieutenant of Captain Howe's own battery, Charles L. Phillips, another very capable officer.

MR. E. PORTER ALEXANDER, who recently resigned the position of President of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, is a graduate from the Military Academy of the class of 1867, stood No. 3, and was promoted to the Corps of Engineers. He resigned in 1861, and took service with the Confederacy.

We are glad to note that Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General, U. S. A., has at last been relieved of the charge of \$30,000 which has been standing against him under his official bond dated March 23, 1859. The question arose out of a discrepancy in the keeping of the accounts during the war. For many years the bill passed either the Senate or the House, but could not receive a concurrence of both houses during any one session. It was reported favorably seven different times by committees, and never unfavorably.

ANOTHER volume of the works of the late Count von Moltke has just been issued. It includes a youthful novel, "Two Friends," and "Thoughts of Comforts Regarding Earthly Life and Reliance on Eternal Life," in which von Moltke shows himself a believer in future life of the most tolerant type, admitting the efficacy of prayer, whether Christian, Buddhist or Mohammedan.

LIEUTENANT G. B. BACKUS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, now absent from Fort Keogh, Montana, is credited by the New York press this week with a good many vagaries, one of which is that he wrote a letter to the War Department early in the week saying: "Strike my name from the rolls of the Army. I'm going to commit suicide." Lieutenant Backus has been the subject of mental troubles of late, but the fact remains that he has not committed suicide, but after a short disappearance, placed himself under proper charge on Thursday evening of this week. The military authorities have full cognizance of Lieut. Backus's case, and his many friends are looking out for his welfare. The Herald quotes a friend of this officer as saying: "He suffers horribly from neuralgia, and if his mind is affected it is certainly due to that fact. Though only about forty, his hair is perfectly white. During the last two months or so that he has been here he has lost forty pounds in weight. I saw him last on Saturday. On Sunday I left a note for him, but missed him on Monday."

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORTON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, left Milwaukee early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT B. A. BYRNE, 6th U. S. Infantry, was expected in Washington this week to be examined for promotion.

LIEUTENANT G. W. S. STEVENS, 5th U. S. Artillery, left San Francisco early in the week on a fortnight's leave of absence.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., was elected this week a vice-president of the Holland Society of New York.

We regret to hear of the illness of Capt. A. A. De Loffre, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., lately on duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Under recent orders Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th U. S. Inf., will assume command of Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., in a few days.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., came to New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel, New York City.

CAPTAIN F. D. BALDWIN, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles's staff, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth this week.

SEVERAL autograph letters of Gen. George Washington were sold at public auction at Philadelphia on Tuesday. One dated Sept. 12, 1785, in relation to his tenants at Mt. Vernon brought \$75.

Under orders of this week, Bvt. Major J. H. Calef, captain of the 2d U. S. Artillery, will soon be the new commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., a post pleasantly situated near New London.

On Saturday night, April 2, Private Thomas McPeak, Co. C, 6th Infantry, was struck by an R. W. and O. R. R. passenger locomotive and had his right arm cut off above the elbow. He is now in the Post Hospital at Oswego, N. Y., where he is doing nicely. The accident occurred at the crossing just outside of the reservation gate, and about 8.30 p. m.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has disallowed the claim of Robt. Kenebington, late Quartermaster, U. S. A., for additional pay under his enlistment for one year for special service, which he claimed accrued by his former re-enlistments for three years under continuous service certificates. He holds, as the Navy Department has always done, that the increase of pay for re-enlistments is applicable only to those men who re-enlist for a full term of three years.

The New York Tribune says: "First Lieutenant Joseph S. Oyster of the 1st Artillery, has been detailed to act as professor of military tactics and related subjects in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Lieut. Oyster's rank as an officer is very high, and he has an excellent reputation as a military instructor. His permanent appointment in connection with the Stanford University will be very gratifying to all the members of the institution as well as to his many friends on this coast."

Upon the recent death at Yuma, Ariz., of Captain J. W. Wilkinson, 7th U. S. Cav., Gen. McCook at once sent Lieut. F. Greene, of his staff, to Yuma to render the widow all possible assistance and took steps to have the remains transferred to Ironton, Ohio, Mrs. Wilkinson's home. Col. Foreyth, 7th Cav., on notification from Col. Corbin of the death at once telegraphed him: "The 7th Cavalry officers stationed at Riley have just telegraphed through the Wells, Fargo and Co's. Express \$500 to Mrs. Wilkinson, at Yuma, Ariz. Am requested to extend their thanks to you for the solatitudes shown by you in this affair." The Los Angeles Times referring to this action says: "The assistance is most timely, as it is understood that the widow was without sufficient means in hand to reach her home. Such generosity on the part of these gentlemen only goes to show of what splendid stuff the officers of the Army are made. As a class they always meet every emergency in the most manly and generous way. The value of this help can be better understood when it is stated that the captain left four interesting children, the oldest one being only 6 years of age."

A WRITER in the N. Y. Times, "Fair Play," says: "The average number of desertions during the past ten years has been 488—that is, 26 per cent. of the whole Marine Corps deserts annually! The percentage of desertions for the three years 1893, 1890 and 1891 was 26 per cent. More than one man in every four deserts annually. During the past five years the desertions among the bluejackets of the Navy have averaged 11 per cent. annually—that is, the percentage of desertions in the Marine Corps is about two and one-half times as great as it is in the corps of bluejackets. Furthermore, it must be remembered that many of the deserters in the Navy are young apprentices and servants. To make the comparison a fair one, we ought to consider the percentage of desertions among the seamen or combatant class only, and compare this with the percentage of desertions in the Marine Corps. If this were done, it would be found that the proportion of deserters in the Marine Corps is at least three times as great as it is in the combatant seaman class in the Navy. If the loss to the Government by a deserter from the Marine Corps is as great as the loss by a deserter from the Army, the annual loss from desertions in the Marine Corps is equal to the total pay of all the privates (about 800) who are serving afloat."

COMDR. CHAS. J. BARCLAY, U. S. N., in a published letter dated U. S. Navy-yard Portsmouth, N. H., urges that exempt from the provision of law which governs the repair of naval vessels should be waived in the case of the frigate Constitution, now lying in honorable and well earned retirement, a dismantled hulk, at the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H. He says: "Let her be rebuilt and placed in commission as a receiving-ship at the Navy-yard at Washington, no matter at what cost and without limit, and the country would approve the act. It may be argued that these suggestions are prompted purely by sentiment. It is purely a matter of sentiment, doubtless, which has exempted from final destruction the Hartford and Kearsarge, but the nation can afford to indulge in any amount of sentiment of this sort, and I feel that the entire naval service, at least, is with me when I say: 'Let the Constitution be forever preserved to the nation, a glorious and honored relic of the past.'"

FORT HUACHUCA.

The *Sentinel* has these items:

Mrs. Chaplain Scott and daughter Florence left Los Angeles Thursday for Oakland. They will remain visiting friends until April 7 when they return again to school.

Capt. Fowler and his son Freddie have gone to the Santa Ritas on a hunting trip.

Lieut. C. W. Penrose, 11th Infantry, read a very interesting paper before the Officers' Lyceum March 25 upon "The Training of the Infantry Enlisted Man." It was a thoroughly prepared and ably written paper, positive and to the point. Lieut. Penrose received the hearty congratulations of many of the officers for his able and practical paper.

SAN ANTONIO.

The *Express* says:

Capt. Chase and his command, consisting of Troops D and K, 3d Cav., have returned. The boys are glad to be back once more in comfortable quarters.

Col. Edmund S. Rice, captain, 5th Inf., has taken charge of the police force at Jackson Park, says the Chicago Herald. Col. Rice has enjoyed a prominent position in Army circles. The ability of Col. Rice as an organizer and disciplinarian is recognized by military authorities in this country and Europe. Under his management the police department of the fair will be thoroughly and efficiently handled.

Mrs. Col. Young at Jefferson Bks. is reported as lingering at death's door. Mrs. Knight and Miss Young, two of her daughters, are attending at her bedside.

Col. James P. Martin, A. G., is confined to his quarters with a sprained ankle, and Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, A. D. C., is temporarily in charge of the A. G. O.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Artillery, and her sister, Miss Marie Chouteau, of St. Louis, are visiting Col. and Mrs. Bailey on Government Hill.

To raise funds for a new stage in the post hop room, the officers and ladies of Government Hill have arranged for a series of theatrical entertainments. The first was given March 31, and consisted of a two-act farce entitled "A Box of Monkeys" and a one-act comedietta called "The Married Widows." The following is the cast: A Box of Monkeys—Edward Rastan, Lieut. Holbrook; Chauncey Oxleythorpe, Lieut. Reblger; Mrs. Onajego Jones, Mrs. Summerhayes; Sierra Bonallie, Miss Blanche Stanley; Lady Guinevere, L. Landpoon, Miss White, The Married Widows—Clarence, Lieut. Russell; Clara, Mrs. Sage; Louise, Mrs. Summerhayes.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

The *Kansas City Times* says:

Lieut. Steele, 18th Inf., is the guest of Lieut. George W. Martin, 18th Inf.

The engagement of Lt. Wm. Brooke, 4th Inf., son of Gen. John B. Brooke, to Miss Ogden, daughter of Judge Ogden, of San Antonio, is announced. The date of the marriage will probably be April 20. This young officer has been undergoing military instruction at Fort Sam Houston, and appears to have "caught on" in a rather brief time.

Secretary Hinkle has done well in detailing Major McArthur to assist Col. Robert W. Hays in charge of the Military Information Division. The major is still in touch with the line, and is well qualified to judge as to its needs of being furnished with the necessary information on military subjects.

The appointment of Captain S. W. Groesbeck, 6th Inf., to be judge advocate, with the rank of major, is an excellent selection, and also promotes Lieut. A. L. Wagner, of the same regiment, to a captaincy. Lieut. Wagner has been in the Army for nearly twenty years, entering the Academy in 1868. His promotion will bring him congratulations from many friends.

The wife and daughter of Major Cushing, of the Subsistence Department, left on Sunday for a short visit in Texas. They will return shortly after Easter.

A daughter has been born to the wife of Lieut. W. A. Campbell, 9th Inf.

Major S. W. Groesbeck's assignment to duty at Department headquarters at St. Paul is not improbable. (But his assignment to duty at Hdqrs. Dept. Missouri, Chicago, is more likely.—ED. JOURNAL.)

The Hon. Henry Watterson has been the guest for the past two days of Capt. and Mrs. Craigie. The distinguished gentleman has returned to Louisville, Ky., having cancelled his engagement at Springfield, Mo., where he was to lecture.

Lieut. Batchelor's trip to Washington will be in connection with his work on firing tactics. It will be a volume of 250 pages and will be printed in Washington.

Defective eyesight made the relief from duty at this post of Lieut. McGuire, 25th Inf., necessary.

Unless a hop should prevent, Lieut. Jamar, 13th Inf., will read his paper on "Administration and Command" at Sherman Hall.

It is said Lieut. Hughes, 13th Inf., will remain on duty here until Lieut. Jamar, 13th Inf., is promoted a captain, so as to be assigned to Co. F, 13th Inf.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MT. VERNON BARRACKS, ALA.

PRINTED invitations to a "military matinee" at Jackson Barracks, March 2, gave some of the officers of this post opportunity to witness the Mardi Gras pageants and balls in that city, an occasion also improved by some of the ladies of the garrison. Others attended those given in Mobile, which place, though more collapsed by the more cosmopolitan Crescent City, claims to have been the original home of the carnival festivities in this country.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Bonham was sent to the insane asylum at Washington early in the month, and the family have removed to Philadelphia.

Major Woodruff is on leave of absence at Citronelle, Ala., a health resort on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about fifteen miles from this place, and where Mrs. Woodruff is quite ill.

Co. I, 12th Inf., under command of Lieut. Witherspoon and Baker, made its first practice march during the month, proceeding to Mobile, near which city it encamped two days; thence to Citronelle, Ala., and from that point back to the post. Their marches averaged over eighteen miles per day, without any straggling; the men carrying full field outfit, and conducting the march as though through an enemy's country, with advanced and rear guards, protecting camps with heavy entrenchments, building bridges and corduroying roads, etc., and performing all duties in a most satisfactory manner. Given "the liberty of the town" at Mobile, but five men, of over seventy, abused it in any way—probably as good a showing as would be made by the men of most white companies.

A few days before leaving camp, one of the soldiers, in a fit of insane jealousy, shot his bullet, passing down from the shoulder without penetrating the cavity of the body, and making its exit near the hip, and then he completed the job by placing the muzzle of the rifle to his head, and sending a ball through it. Family feeling ran high for a time in the village, but seems to have now calmed down. The wounded man has nearly recovered.

A party of eight—two men, four women, and two children—"White Mountain" Apaches, arrived from Fort Apache, Arizona, about two weeks since. The escort (three enlisted men) was a peculiar one. A sergeant of Indian scouts, a corporal of 10th Cavalry, and a white private of the 11th Infantry, all under command of Lieut. Bean, 2d Cav., made up a motley detachment.

Target practice is progressing, and known distance shooting nearly completed. The Department Inspector of Rifle Practice was at the post before practice began, and directed that estimates be made for preparing the range for companies from other posts, so we look for them for "fall shooting," the matches being after May 1.

Already the weather begins to be "largely warm" at midday, and "coming events" (of a heated nature) "cast shadows before."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., having gathered into a volume bearing the appropriate title of "New Fragments by John Tyndall, F. R. S.," some of the fugitive efforts of this lucid and instructive writer in the form of lectures, addresses and magazine articles. There are fifteen in all. The subjects are "The Sabbath," "Goethe's Farbenlehre," "Atoms, Molecules, and Ether Waves," "Count Rumford," "Louis Pasteur," "The Rain bow," "Thomas Young," "Life in the Alps," "About Common Water," "Thomas Carlyle," "Phthisis," "Old Alpine Jottings" and "A Morning on Alp Lugeh." In his lecture on Count Rumford Prof. Tyndall states that at the time of the establishment of our Military Academy, Rufus King, then American Ambassador to England, wrote to the Count saying: "I am authorized to offer you, in addition to the superintendence of the Military Academy, the appointment of inspector-general of the artillery of the United States; and we shall moreover be disposed to give to you such rank and emoluments as would be likely to afford you satisfaction and to secure to use the advantage of your service. But Rumford was already interested in founding of the British Royal Institution and was unwilling to leave England.

In his "History of England," Mr. Froude has undertaken to eliminate from the history of Henry VIII. what he regards as the mythic element and present in his true character the monarch who, by guiding the English Reformation to success, and reshaping the British Constitution, may have been said to have created modern England. Catholic and Protestant writers have united in condemning Henry, but Mr. Froude rejects the judgment of both. He thinks better than either Catholic or Anglican high churchman of the man who gave to the nation the English Bible and made freedom of thought possible to England. He argues for the righteousness of the judgment passed upon Anne Boleyn and for the purity of the king's motives in condemning her to the scaffold. Since his history was written further investigation has confirmed Mr. Froude in his original opinion, and he now gives us in a supplementary volume the results of his more recent researches. It is entitled "The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon, the story as told by the Imperial Ambassadors resident at the court of Henry VIII. in *usum laicorum*," by J. A. Froude. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons." It presents with that charm of style for which its author is noted the story of Henry's divorce from Catherine, his marriage with Anne and the events leading to the queen's execution, and finally to the king's marriage to Jane Seymour. Mr. Froude does not believe in searching for flimsy from thistles, and, holding in high appreciation the results following the reign of Henry VIII., he is disposed to put the most favorable interpretation upon the facts he has gathered in his study of the records of the time. The changes introduced by Henry VIII. are still denounced or defended with renewed violence; the ashes of a conflict which seemed to have been decided are again blown into a flame; and what manner of man Henry was, and what the statesmen and churchmen who stood by him and assisted him in reshaping the English Constitution becomes a practical question of our time.

"ROMANCE" is the title of a monthly magazine devoted entirely to the reproduction of short stories. With the new year its size was increased to 160 pages, and it publishes 15 or 16 complete stories each month, the January number containing seventeen. One of the most difficult things in magazine editing, as every one who has had experience knows, is to obtain good short stories, and to furnish nearly 200 a year is no trifling task. But demand creates supply, and "Romance" does not confine itself to original articles, but draws freely upon the literature of half a dozen nations. This periodical is issued by Romance Publishing Co., Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York. The price is 25 cents a copy; \$2.50 a year.

The first use of negro troops during our civil war appears to have been by the Confederates. A volunteer company of negroes was raised at Memphis early in May, 1861, and in the review of the Confederate troops at New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1861, appeared "one regiment comprising 1,400 free colored men." The first negro organization at the North was the Louisiana Native Guards, composed of free negroes recruited in September, 1862. Gen. Saxton formed the 1st South Carolina in October of the same year, and in the summer of 1862 appeared the 1st Kansas Colored. Next in order was the 54th Massachusetts, Col. Robt. G. Shaw. Other bodies of colored troops rapidly made their appearance at the North after this until they numbered in all 167 organizations of all arms, embracing 156,007 enlisted men of African descent. One of the most notable of these was the 54th Massachusetts, whose story has just been told in a volume published by the Boston Book Co., and entitled "History of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1861-1865," by Louis F. Emilio. A certain romantic interest attaches to this regiment in the minds of those who recall the events of the war. It was an expression of Massachusetts philanthropic patriotism, and its colonel was the very embodiment of this idea. His father and his grandfather were both of them men of humanitarian impulses, generously making use of the resources of their ample fortunes to succor the weak and needy. The experience of the regiment at Fort Wagner when Col. Shaw was killed while leading his men to the charge aroused public sentiment throughout the North and especially New England, and in connection with the Fort Pillow massacre intensified the sentiment of hostility to a confederacy based upon slavery. It is right therefore that the history of the 54th Mass. should be told, and it is well told in this volume, the interest of which is heightened by numerous illustrations. The faces of the officers are, many of them, of a type more intelligent and philanthropic than soldierly, but that the regiment under them did good work this volume shows. They earned a place for themselves in Col. Fox's list of "three hundred fighting regiments."

A year or two ago, an American gentleman calling at a publishing house in Edinburgh was shown an American book long out of print, and asked his opinion as to the expediency of republishing it. As he chanced to be the author of the work in question, a fact unknown to the inquirer, he

was somewhat diffident about expressing an opinion, but tendered his services as obviously the most fitting person to supervise the publication. The result is the appearance, from the press of David Douglas, Edinburgh, Scotland, of a handsome quarto volume, entitled the "Camp Fires of the Everglades, or Wild Sports in the South," by Charles E. Whitehead. Mr. Whitehead who is, by the way, a kinsman of Captain William Whitehead, of the Navy, is a New York lawyer in active practice, a railroad president, and a man of affairs in various spheres, but he is, as he has been from his youth, an ardent lover of outdoor sports, and is one of the best instructed woodsmen in this country. He has been for many years a contributor to the pleasure of others of kindred tastes by publications in *The Spirit of the Times* and other periodicals, and his fugitive sketches have been added to the volume published in 1880, entitled "Wild Sports in the South." With a conscience perverted by undue familiarity with affidavits and other offensive forms of literal statement, wholly out of place amid the wild freedom of the woods, Mr. Whitehead takes pains to warn us that his stories must not be accepted too literally; "but he believes the spirit of the tales, the portraits of the frontier characters, the description of natural scenery, and the fragments of Indian history to be correct." The interest of the volume is heightened by the coloring the adventures receive from the author's imagination; but he is too genuine, and too experienced, a sportsman to give any coloring to his stories that is not in keeping with the habitat and the characteristics of the animals and men he deals with. The work is pleasantly written, well printed on fine paper, and handsomely illustrated with sixteen full-page pictures and numerous vignettes, modestly described by Mr. Whitehead as "the rude efforts of the author." The volume is a genuine addition to the literature of field sports.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE PICATINNY POWDER DEPOT.

AN article appearing in the New York Times justifies the forebodings expressed in the daily papers respecting the possible jealousies which may arise in the Army and Navy by a joint or combined administration of a Pacific Coast Foundry. The writer says:

When the Government converted Ellis Island into an emigrant station the Navy Department had to remove its ordnance depot, and a place was chosen up here in Morris County. Although but a few miles from great centres of population, it might as well be in the wilds of the far West. The locality chosen is upon a hillside overlooking a pond known as Picatinny Lake. Frowning across upon it from the far side of the lake is rugged Picatinny Peak, which looks as if a wild portion of the Rocky Mountains had been transferred to upper New Jersey. Here the big powder depot of the Ordnance Department of the United States Government will be situated in the future. The spot has already been named Navy Depot.

The powder depot track is on the line of the Morris County Railroad. The Navy works consist of a shellhouse, 150 by 50 feet, built of brick and roofed with iron; a magazine, 100 by 25 feet, similarly built; a pair of frame buildings for storage of wet and dry gun cotton, and a loading house, in which the charges will be placed in the shells. Then, distant from these buildings, are several cottages for the men employed at the depot. A gunner will be virtually in charge of the place, and there will be no resident commissioned officer.

The shellhouse will be for the storage of both loaded and unloaded shells. The powder will be taken from the magazine to the loading house for filling shells and making cartridges. The shells will be trundled along a platform which extends along the three buildings, and when filled will be trundled back again, while the manufactured cartridges will probably go back to the magazine. The gun-cotton houses lie only a short distance away, a few hundred feet north of the shellhouse, and it seems as if all the buildings are huddled much closer together than caution would direct. They are strung along the railroad, and a spur will run to the doors of the magazine and shell house.

In the valley below are scattered four of the huge magazines of the Army and on the hill opposite is another. They are half a mile apart, and none is within a quarter of a mile of the railroad. Car tracks run to one or two of the magazines, but locomotives do not run on them. The cars are hauled to the doors of the magazines by teams. All of the magazines are protected by an intricate system of lightning conductors, which are attached to all iron work and lead far into the ground, terminating in wells, in which are sunk huge copper plates.

While the powder depot of the Army is merely a storage place for gunpowder, sulphur and nitre, the Navy depot is something of a workshop as well. Cartridges for the big breech-loading rifles are to be made there, and steel shells will be filled and piled away. The gun cotton which is to be stored in the two frame buildings is intended for torpedo charges, and is the most dangerous ingredient that will be handled on the Government grounds.

The depot will be in connection with the Brooklyn Navy-yard by telephone, and stores will be shipped over the Central Railroad to Jersey City, and thence by boat to the magazine at the Navy-yard, or to the cruisers at anchor in the harbor.

The italics are mine, and demonstrate the point. The Army Ordnance lot in the Navy Ordnance on a small fraction of the 1,900-acre powder depot track, near Dover, N. J., and now forsooth, within a year after occupation by the latter, a limited outlay (so it appears) has enabled the naval authorities to eclipse the efforts of the other branch of the Service, which have covered a period of fifteen years, and required an outlay of a half a million of dollars. As all this has been accomplished in so short a time, and with such a "merely" trifling sum, we venture to predict the combined concern will be a great success by the time the Marine Artillery is organized and ready to draw upon this depot for its supplies.

NOTHING BUT DUTY.

A CIVILIAN correspondent in Texas writes: "Neither officers nor soldiers in this country have done anything else than duty. They have broken up the Garza 'revolution,' which but for heroic treatment would have become something of a menace to the peace of both sides of the Rio Grande, and they have not used much Sunday School language with ununiformed desperadoes who, yelling 'Kill the d—d Gringos,' shot down soldiers of the U. S. A. in full uniform in broad daylight. The respectable element in the population of the Rio Grande is sadly in the minority, but fully endorses all that the military has done and is now asking Gen. Stanley to establish a new cavalry post at San Diego, Du Val County, in order to thoroughly Americanize that benighted region."

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Inspector General, was before the House Military Committee on Tuesday last, and explained in detail the duties of his department and the necessity of the increase in the number of inspectors as proposed in the bill pending before the committee. His arguments were taken under consideration. No other business was transacted by the committee this week.

The bill to increase the pay of privates in the Hospital Corps, which has passed both Houses, is still pending before the Senate Military Committee, awaiting action on the amendment made by the House reducing the amount of proposed pay from \$19 to \$18. The committee had thought of offering this bill as an amendment to the bill on the Senate calendar increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers of the line, but that plan has been abandoned on the recommendations of those interested, who believe that the chances of both measures will be enhanced by keeping them separate. It is expected that the Senate Military Committee will recommend concurrence in the House amendment to the Hospital Corps bill. If this is done, its passage may be regarded as assured.

The only business transacted by the Senate Military Committee this week of any moment was the adoption of favorable reports on the nominations sent in during the early part of the week.

The Senate Naval Committee did not hold a meeting this week, but a vote was taken by the members individually on the floor of the Senate in favor of the nominations of Commodore Greer, Captain Erben and Surgeon-General Browne. These three nominations will probably be confirmed before the week ends.

The House Military Committee has made a favorable report on the bill H. R. 7586 for the establishment of military telegraph lines in different sections of the country.

After a prolonged discussion over the proposition to detail Army officers as Indian agents, during which many well-deserved compliments were paid to officers who have hitherto acted in this capacity, the Senate, on Wednesday, by a close majority vote, adopted a provision to the Indian appropriation in favor of the plan. The following is the text of the provision adopted:

Provided, That from and after the passage of this act the President shall detail officers of the United States Army to act as Indian agents at all agencies where vacancies from any cause may hereafter occur, who, while acting as such agents, shall be under the orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Provided further, That whenever the President shall be of opinion that the good of the Service specially requires it, he may appoint a civilian.

Favorable action was taken by the House Naval Committee at its session on Tuesday on H. R. 5753, authorizing the enlistment of 750 additional apprentices, by fixing the enlisted strength of the Navy at 9,000. The purpose of the framers of this bill is to train a sufficient number of enlisted men to fill the more responsible positions on the new ships and in order to encourage apprentice boys to remain in the Service a provision is inserted directing that preference be given to this class of men in making appointments of warrant officers. The Committee also decided to report an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, changing the name of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The bill for the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service was also under consideration, but as some opposition developed to the feature which operated to the disadvantage of the pilots, the bill went over without action to await the receipt of certain information from the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the number of pilots that would be affected by the bill.

The following is the text of the bill S. 1230, concerning the personnel of examining boards, favorably reported with amendments by the Senate Military Committee on Friday last:

That section three of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotions therein" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: *And provided further*, That officers entitled by this section to examination by a board composed entirely of officers who were appointed from civil life, or who were officers of volunteers only during the war, may, by written waiver filed with the War Department, relinquish such right, in which case the examination of such officers shall be conducted by boards composed as shall be directed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. That the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers and Ordnance Department who were officers or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer service, either in the Army, Navy, or the Marine Corps, during the War of the Rebellion, shall be conducted by boards composed in the same manner as for the examination of other officers of their respective corps and department; and the examinations shall embrace the same subjects prescribed for all other officers of similar grades in the Corps of Engineers and Ordnance Department, respectively.

An urgency deficiency bill, reported by the House Appropriation Committee on April 1, contains the following items of interest to the Service:

Revenue Cutter Service.....	\$41,180
Steamer <i>Albatross</i> in Bering Sea.....	20,000
Alaska boundary survey.....	48,900
Collecting the revenue from customs.....	450,000
Stationery, War Department.....	10,000
Artificial limbs.....	241,650
Indexing Records of the Rebellion.....	14,000

The bill authorizing an assistant chief of Bureau of Navigation favorably reported by the Senate Naval Committee last week, provides that an officer of the Navy not below the rank of commander shall be detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, and such officer shall receive the highest pay of his grade, and in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Chief of the Bureau shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, as provided by section 179 of the Revised Statutes, perform the duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease. Secretary Tracy in recommending the passage of the bill says: "In order that the duties of this bureau may be properly performed during the absence or sickness of its chief, the person temporarily in charge must possess professional knowledge. This knowledge can not be gained by a chief clerk whose only experience in naval matters is that learned in the office. For the past ten years an officer has performed the duties of assistant to the chief of this bureau, and the object of the proposed bill is to give authority to such assistant to act in the absence of the chief. The proposed measure is in the interest of efficiency and will entail no additional expense."

Following is the status of bills relating to the Services now on the calendars:

Senate Bills on the House Calendar.

115—To establish a military post near Little Rock, Ark.

620—To amend the act to promote the administration of justice.

780—To pay Capt. Robert H. Montgomery, U.S.A., \$1,651.37.

209—To place Thomas H. Carpenter (614) and Henry Zell (309) on the Army retired list.

House Army Bills on the Senate Calendar.

328—Outhwaite bill: To establish lineal promotion throughout the Army.

House Military Bills Reported Favorably and Now on House Calendar.

402—To establish a military post near Burlington, Vt. (462), and at Helena, Mont. (5108).

7318—To promote the efficiency of the militia. This bill increases the appropriation from \$400,000 to \$600,000.

5061—To obtain lands for sites for harbor defenses at San Diego, Cal.

618—To detail certain Army officers for the World's Fair.

1457—For the restoration and retirement of Thos. H. Carpenter, late captain, U. S. A.

For the relief of Capt. Wm. C. Spencer (2058), Maj. Wm. Smith and others (5897), Major Henry A. Reed (J. R. 54).

1162—To restore and retire Harlow L. Street, late lieutenant, U. S. A.

976—To correct the military record of Lieut. Cornelius McLean.

1926—To place on the retired list Sergt. Long and others.

3788—For the relief of Bvt. Col. Thos. P. O'Reilly (3988) and Charles S. Blood (4575).

6194—To commission David P. Codrasy as 2d lieutenant from June 12, 1892.

Senate Army Bills on the Senate Calendar.

871—To provide for fortifications (871) and to purchase sites for fortifications (247).

692—For medals to the survivors of Fort Hudson.

331—To settle certain Army accounts and claims.

1040—Authorizing the Secretary of War to lease certain public property.

616—For a monument to Gen. U.S. Grant at Washington.

882—To repeal the proviso for the examination of certain officers and to regulate promotion in the Army, and to extend lineal promotion to 1st lieutenants.

For the relief of Wm. Smith and others (1678), Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana (1496) and Wm. H. Atkins (258).

131—Referring to the Court of Claims the claim of Wm. E. Woodbridge.

2170—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the artillery and infantry of the Army.

1026—For the relief of Sarah K. McLean.

775—For the survey of the interior of Alaska.

1723—For the examination and promotion of enlisted men to 2d lieutenant.

1458—For the relief of Robert Carrick.

1721—To increase the pay of certain non-com. officers.

531—To establish a gun factory on the Pacific Coast.

1538—For the relief of Charles B. Stivers.

1602—Granting a right of way at Fort Douglas, Utah.

1481—To retire Dunbar R. Ransom.

House Navy Bills on House Calendar.

5762—For a drydock near Algiers, La.

7093—Naval Appropriation Bill.

578—To terminate the reduction in numbers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

136—For the presentation of badges to the Greely Relief Expedition.

822—For the relief of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U. S. N.

139—Terminating the reduction of the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

2018—To pension Mary E. Law.

570—To remove the remains of the late Ensign D. F. Terrell, U. S. N.

1857—To further increase the naval establishment.

1558—To remit the penalties on the *Vesuvius*.

204—Giving full pay of his grade to Rear Admiral Jouett, retired.

J. R. 57—Authorizing Comdr. Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., to accept a medal from the Chilean Government.

For the relief of Paymr. James E. Tolfree, U. S. Navy, (2224), and Pay Clerk Charles Blake, U. S. N., (2225).

1230—For the purchase of lands adjoining Port Royal Naval Station.

1543—For the purchase of lands opposite to the Gosport Navy-yard.

205—To reimburse Major G. C. Goodloe for money stolen by his clerk.

Senate Navy Bills Passed by the Senate and Pending in the House Naval Committee.

S. 190—For the construction of a drydock at Algiers, La.

S. 247—To increase the retired pay of Asst.-Engr. Rhodes.

S. 1079—To increase retired pay of Asst.-Engr. Potts.

House Bills Pending in Senate Military Committee.

H. R. 3867—To amend the act relating to appointment of officers of National Soldiers Home to include soldiers in list of eligibles.

H. R. 467—Granting right of way through Fort Montgomery, N. Y.

Senate Army Bills Pending in the House Military Committee.

S. Res. 36—To return certain battle flags to Republic of Mexico.

S. 366—For sale of Forts Hartuff, Sheridan and McPherson.

S. 985—For enlargement of Fort Wayne.

S. 621—Granting use of a portion of Fort D. A. Russell for exposition purposes.

S. 214—For improvements at Fort Walla Walla.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2785, Warren. That every officer of the Army now on the retired list who served with the volunteer force during the War of the Rebellion, and was officially reported as wounded in battle, shall hereafter be carried on said list with the full rank of the command held by him in said volunteer force at the time of receiving such wound or wounds: *Provided*, That such rank was greater than that held by him in the regular establishment at the time of retirement.

S. 2786, Warren. That hereafter every officer of the Army retired from active service on account of age or disability incident to the service shall be placed upon the retired list with the highest rank held by him in the volunteer force during the War of the Rebellion, provided such rank was greater than that held by him in the regular establishment at the time of retirement.

S. 2796, Cameron. That any commissioned officer of the U. S. Army who has honorably and faithfully served during a period of thirty years; of which period of service not less than one year shall have been in the Regular or volunteer forces of the United States during the late war, shall, on his application, be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay of his actual grade at the date of said retirement: *Provided*, That any such officer below the grade of colonel who has served continuously in one grade for the period of ten years shall, on retirement, receive the pay of the next higher grade.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

There was a notable meeting of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, April 6, the feature of the occasion being an address by Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, in commemoration of his brother, the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard and other distinguished veteran officers were present. Senator Sherman's effort was a masterly and touching tribute to the great soldier. In the course of his remarks he said: "It seemed to be the fate of Gen. Sherman that when he was most clearly right, tested by subsequent events, he was deemed to be clearly wrong. His services were rejected when he urged prompt action. He was adjudged insane when his mind was most clear, and was deemed false to his trust at the close of the war when he endeavored to carry out the policy and instructions of Abraham Lincoln. He was distinguished, first of all, from his early boyhood, for his love and veneration for and obedience to his mother. There never was a time since his appointment as a cadet, to his death, that he did not insist upon sharing with her his modest pay, and gave to her most respectful homage and duty. It is hardly necessary in this presence to refer to his devotion to his wife, Ellen Ewing Sherman. * * * He was the most unselfish man I ever knew. He did not seek for high rank, and often expressed doubts of his fitness for high command. He never asked for promotion, but accepted it when given. His letters to me are full of urgent requests for the promotion of officers who rendered distinguished services, but never for his own. When the bill for the retirement of officers at the age of 63 was pending he was exempted from its operation. He telegraphed me, insisting that no exception should be made in his favor, that General Sheridan should have the promotion and rank of general, which he had fairly earned. This was granted, but Congress, with great kindness, continued to Gen. Sherman the full pay of a general when he was placed on the retired list."

LIEUTENANT S. H. ROW, U. S. V., was admitted to membership in the Michigan Commandery this week. This Commandery has published obituary notices of Capt. C. Y. Osborn and Lieut. Wm. Hull, U. S. V. (Michigan Cavalry), who died recently.

Several companions of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion assembled at San Diego recently for a dinner and social meeting at the Corrado Hotel. Gen. Eli H. Murray was chosen toastmaster. The toast to the Loyal Legion was responded to by Col. W. R. Smadger, U. S. A.; that to the United States Army by Major Chas. L. Davis, U. S. A.; that to "Our Visitors from the Northern Citrus Belt," by Major John R. Brinkie, 5th U. S. Art.; that to "The Irish Brigade," by Major Henry Sweeney, U. S. A.; that to "The Old Army," by Capt. W. A. Windsor, late U. S. A.; that to "Our Passengers, the Nation's Ward," by Capt. John H. Currier, late U. S. A.; and that to "The U. S. Navy," by Capt. Geo. E. Sides, U. S. Vols. The official circular says that "the meeting adjourned at 11 P. M. in order to catch 'the last car.'"

BREVET COMMISSIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

APPROPOS of brevet rank, section 1226 Revised Statutes of the U. S., reads as follows:

"All officers who have served during the Rebellion as volunteers in the Army of the United States, and have been honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commissions in the Volunteer Service." This section is law until abrogated by the law-making power, orders to the contrary notwithstanding. "The law is supreme." A. M.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Lieut.-Col. George R. Brady, 15th Inf.; Col. M. R. Morgan, Sub. Dept.; Col. R. F. Hughes, Insp. Gen.; Capt. John Simpson, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. John W. Pullman, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. N. Suter, Med. Dept.

A sample of powder for the high power cannon, produced at the Newport torpedo station, under the direction of Commander Jewell, was tried at the Indian Head Proving Grounds on Tuesday last with most satisfactory results. The powder was tested in a 6-inch 40-calibre rifle. With a charge of 21 lbs. and projectile weighing 100 lbs. a velocity of 2,300 feet was obtained on a pressure of only 144 tons.

The Russians have been trying some experiments in camping out on a calm night with the thermometer ranging inside the tent from 4 degrees below to 23 degrees above zero Fahrenheit. The experiment was made by a detachment of eight men and an officer. Before pitching the tent the snow was cleared away and a layer of straw spread over the ground. From 9 P. M. to 3 A. M. the men slept well, but after that hour they were obliged frequently to leave the tent in order to restore their circulation. The purpose of the experiment seems to be to show the difficulties to be encountered by an invading army.

NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

In the course of his speech at the banquet by the Young Men's Republican Club in Providence, R. I., April 4, Secretary of the Navy Tracy said:

Of the 34 vessels of the new Navy which had been authorized only three had been placed in commission when I entered into office on March 4, 1889.

Eighteen others had been undertaken and were in various stages of progress, while of the remaining thirteen the actual construction had not yet been begun. The work upon all these vessels is now so well advanced that it is safe to say that the month of March next will find 24 ships placed in commission during the four years of the present administration, and all of the remainder will be completed shortly thereafter. The Fifty-first Congress has also made its first contribution to naval development, having authorized the construction of six vessels, with the total displacement of 45,000 tons.

The vessels of this Congress are few in number compared with those of its previous predecessors, but, comprising as they do, three first class battle ships and two of the fastest and largest cruisers in the world, their importance cannot be overestimated. In fact, in the element of defensive strength they may be regarded as equal to three times their number of any other ships of the new Navy.

It is not too much to say that taking all the vessels together, from the first beginning to those authorized by the Fifty-first Congress, they are at least the equal, ship for ship, both in design and construction, of any of the modern navies of the world.

When the ships now authorized shall have been completed, taking the money already expended, with a careful estimate of the amounts still necessary to complete the last ships, we shall have three battle ships of the first class, five reconstructed monitors, two ships for coast and harbor defence, nineteen cruisers, seven gunboats and two torpedo boats, making a total of thirty-nine vessels. And we shall have obtained this Navy, created absolutely out of nothing, at an average annual expenditure during twelve years of less than \$6,000,000.

Estimating our population to have averaged 60,000,000 during those years the annual cost of our new Navy during this period has amounted to 10 cents per capita. (Cheers.)

When it is considered that unless action is taken by the present Congress no battle ships can even be authorized before July, 1894, that even if such ships are now authorized they cannot be well completed before 1896, and that their postponement now will defer until 1898 our acquisition of this, confessedly the most important element in our national defence, both the department and the country may well feel that their just expectations have not been realized.

It is stated by the committee as a ground for delay that we cannot expect that the heavy armor for these vessels will be furnished when needed, and that if reasonable progress is made in the construction of the new vessels some of them will be obliged to wait for their armor, as is the case with several of the ships to-day.

It is true, and it is a source of serious disappointment to the Department, that the two firms now under contract for the manufacture of armor have thus far been unable to deliver monthly the full amount required by their contract. Their difficulties are due to the fact that too low an estimate was made of the machinery requisite to perform the work.

The defect, however, is being rapidly remedied, and it is expected that by July 1 of this year the contractors will be able to deliver the amounts contracted for—viz., 800 tons per month. If these expectations are realized, the last of our armored vessels will be finally completed and delivered to the Government before July, 1894.

The two plants which have been established for the manufacture of armor have cost their owners large sums of money. Certainly from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000, or a little less than the total amount of the contracts, for the performance of which the plant was obtained. To postpone for several years the construction of the nine battleships, which it is admitted we need, will render idle this plant during the period of postponement, will throw out of employment and demoralize the skilled workmen who have with much difficulty been trained in the manufacture, and will break up to this extent the organization of the establishments.

On the other hand, could the plan have been adopted which is approved in the report of the committee, though not adopted in the bill, to draw up a programme of shipbuilding to continue for a number of successive years, each year furnishing its allotted contribution—as has been successfully done in Germany and other foreign States—not only would the ultimate supply of armor become more certain, but the manufacture of the required quantity for ships already under construction would be hastened, other competitors would enter the field, and the Government in its next contracts would be enabled to make terms far more satisfactory, both as to price and as to time of delivery.

MANAGEMENT OF NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

A WELL deserved tribute is paid to the naval officers who have had the management of the Naval Observatory since its establishment by the House Naval Committee in reporting adversely the bill contemplating the transfer of this institution to civilian control. The report was prepared by Mr. Lodge. The committee was unanimous in its report against putting that institution under civilian management, and the reasons are set out at length. This institution began in 1842 as a mere place of deposit of charts for the Navy, and now takes rank with the finest and best equipped observatories in the world. Every step of this advance has been due to the direct act and influence of naval officers. There can be no doubt that the education of the naval officer fits him primarily for the pursuit of exactly that class of scientific work which may, should his taste so incline, enable him to pursue the practice and study of the science of astronomy in connection with the regular duties of the naval profession. It is not claimed that among naval officers may be readily found scientific men of the highest genius in original research, but it is true that naval officers of scientific attainments bring to the ad-

ministration of an institution like the observatory the valuable qualities of executive experience which fit them to manage an institution of this kind. After reviewing the history of the institution at length and setting out the experience of foreign governments, the committee say in conclusion that in the case of a government observatory greater economy is secured by having the superintendent taken from the officers of the Navy whose position, pay and importance are in no wise dependent upon the particular institution of which they have charge, and that a better executive management on the whole, would be obtained.

WOMAN'S ARMY AND NAVY AUXILIARY.

The quarterly meeting of the "Woman's Army and Navy Auxiliary" was held on March 29 at St. John's Parish Hall, Washington, D. C. Sixty ladies were present. Forty names were added as regular members to the "Auxiliary," numbering now 219 annual subscribers and 12 life members. Mrs. J. C. Kelton presided. Letters from several U. S. chaplains were read, acknowledging the receipt of testimonials in several languages, a selected Sunday school library, a year's subscription to *Harper's Weekly*, a donation of \$30 towards the debt on the piano in the chapel at the Fort Leavenworth prison, also a letter acknowledging a box of books sent to a naval hospital. Much encouragement is now felt by those members, who from the inception of this society have shown an unflagging interest in its work. The ladies are requested to use their influence to induce the Secretary of the Navy to ask for an appropriation for purchasing organs, the suggestion that he should, not having been favorably received.

It is hoped that absent members, especially those at frontier posts, will continue their interest in the "Auxiliary," and also report to the corresponding secretary, Miss M. K. Gilman, 1337 15th street, Washington, D. C., any need they may hear of or notice in the holding of divine service at our military posts. Supplying organs and hymn-books to warships and to post chapels, and reading matter of all kinds to military and naval hospitals and military prisons is the chief aim of this society, but it also gladly provides any chance furnishings or materials for industrial schools for soldiers' children if asked to do so.

THE NAVY

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. At. Station.—R.-Adm. Bancroft Gherard. Address Key West, Fla., until further notice.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns flagship, Capt. Frederick Rodgers. Arrived at Havana March 30 and at Sand Key, off Key West, April 7, en route to Key West for target practice.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander O. A. Batcheller. Same as Philadelphia.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. Returned to Key West from Havana April 5.

MILANTONOMO, monitor, 3d rate, 4 guns, Captain Montgomery Slead, comdg. At New York.

VEUVIUS, 4th rate, 8 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comdg. At New York Navy-yard.

NEWARK, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. Silas Casey. Arrived at Laguayra, Venezuela, March 26, under instructions to look after American interests pending the revolution which threatens that country.

S. At. Sta'n.—Act'g R.-Admiral J. G. Walker.

Mails for vessels on this station should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. J. N. Miller. Reported at Montevideo March 28. The Chicago was at last accounts anchored off Montevideo, Uruguay, very impatiently waiting orders for home. She was unpleasantly situated, being about three miles from the shore in an open roadstead, which made getting back and forth very uncomfortable. The vessel expects to go to Buenos Ayres very shortly.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson. Same as Chicago.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. Same as Chicago.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. Same as Chicago. Comdr. Wm. W. Mead has been ordered to command per steamer April 2.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Beiden. At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 27.

Pacific Station.—Act'g Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain Wm. Whitehead. At Mare Island, Cal. Ready to haul out into stream. Destination not fully settled, but most likely San Diego for drill and target practice.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. O. Wilsee. Arrived at Acapulco April 5. After coaling was to proceed to the islands of Rivila, Pegedo and Mazatlan.

CHARLESTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Pickens. At San Diego, Cal., awaiting orders, and being entertained with royal favor.

IRAGOUI, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. J. Read. Left Apia, Samoa, for Honolulu, Feb. 23.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton. Arrived at Port Orchard, Wash., March 26, as convoy to Nipsic.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns, flagship, Captain Albert Kautz. Arrived at San Francisco March 28. Ordered out of commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st rate, 12 guns, flagship, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson. At Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 26.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. D. Evans. Arrived at San Francisco March 28. At Mare Island on the 28th; was docked and bottom found very foul.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adm. D. B. Harmony.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. At Hong Kong, China, Feb. 27.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Felix McCurley. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 27. Was to leave Feb. 27 for Hong Kong.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. H. B. Seely. At Hong Kong, China, Feb. 27.

MONAGAT, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. Arrived at Shanghai, China, March 17, from Chinkiang.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. R. Bartlett. At Yokohama Feb. 27.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Rich. At Taku, China.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Bangkok, Siam, Feb. 25.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. Mail matter should be mailed in the United States so as to arrive at New York not later than April 23 for St. Thomas. After the later date mail should be sent to Station E, New York City. Address letters care of U. S. Consul, and be careful to state name of vessel. At St. Vincent, W. I., April 5.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigbee. Arrived at Trinidad March 7. Address mail to the ship; after April 10, to the ship at Fort Monroe, Va.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Receiving ship for boys, Capt. E. E. Potter. At dock foot of West 50th street N. Y. City.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. J. H. Sands. Ordered to Hampton Roads, Va. At St. Kitts, W. I., April 1. Will cruise among the islands to the northward and gradually work her way to Hampton Roads, Va., to arrive there about May 1. Address Old Point Comfort, Va.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ADAMS, 3d rate, Comdr. Thomas Nelson. At Mare Island, Cal., fitting for sea. It is reported that she will proceed to Bering Sea so soon as ready. Her crew will be made up from the *Pensacola*, and contain many short time men.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Colby M. Chester, commanding, in addition to his other duties. Cadet practice and training ship at Annapolis.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 2 guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson, comdg. Arrived at Washington Navy-yard March 26.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Left Newport for New London April 6.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gattlings), Commander Geo. E. Winzate. At Erie, Pa. The Erie, Pa., Morning *Despatch* says: "Two boilers of the Martin vertical-tubular type were put in the Michigan in 1859, and they have been in use ever since. They have been condemned because they have become crystallized and it is believed that when they come to be taken out a condition of the hull will be disclosed that will effectually argue against her future usefulness. It is understood that there is intention to tow her to Buffalo for repairs when the season opens. In her present condition she will not be again put under steam. The Michigan, according to the best authority, was launched at Erie on Nov. 9, 1843. She was built at Pittsburgh, transported in pieces to Cleveland, brought from that city to Erie in a steamer, and put together at this harbor, being the first iron hull ever set afloat on the lakes. Her engines, two inclined low-pressure ones, of combined 170 horse power, were designed by U. S. Engr. Copeland. Capt. Geo. E. Winzate, who succeeded to command of the vessel three months ago, is already spoken of as one of the best commanders the Michigan has had in a long time. The other officers, well known in Erie circles, are: Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Symonds; Lieut. G. R. Clark and G. H. Stafford; Ensign, V. O. Chase; P. A. Engr. C. F. Nagle; Surg. L. B. Baldwin; P. A. Paymr., J. H. Chapman."

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. On a cruise in the West Indies. Expects to return to Philadelphia, Pa., about May 1.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York. Will sail on her summer cruise early in May, visiting Southampton, Cherbourg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Tangiers and Madeira, returning about Oct. 15.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns, Commander George C. Reiter. At Mare Island, March 28, fitting out for survey of submarine cable.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. Arrived at Washington Navy-yard April 2. Has been docked and is having torpedo tubes put in preliminary to trial of Whitehead torpedoes, to take place in the Potomac River next month.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. John F. McGlenssey. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Captain C. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun, Capt. C. S. Norton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unusually severe duty performed by the *Charleston*, her condition is excellent, and it is not believed that any ship on the Pacific is in better order for long cruising than this vessel.

The date for launching the new practice cruiser for the U. S. Government is announced as fixed for April 30. Secretary Tracy and other prominent Government officials are expected to be present. The vessel is being built at the Crescent Iron Works shipyard at Elizabethport, N. J.

We shall stand seventh on the list of naval powers when our present vessels are completed, viz., Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Germany, Spain, United States. Nine more battle ships and thirty torpedo boats will put us ahead of both of these and fifth on the list, or one point ahead of our rank in 1890.

CAPTAIN W. S. SCHLEY, Comdr. P. F. Harrington and G. E. Ide, and Lieut.-Comdr. C. H. West, of the U. S. Navy, met as a special board, April 5, in the light-house yard at Tompkinsville, S. I., to consider an international signal and buoy system. Some time ago the English Government submitted plans to the United States authorities looking to the adoption of a uniform system of signal buoys, and the board which met was appointed to investigate the idea.

The *United Service Gazette* of March 26 says advices from Yokohama describe the running aground "of the U. S. ship *Alliance*" at the breakwater at that place Feb. 26, and that the British ship *Mercury*, on hearing of her mishap, went to her assistance and succeeded in getting her off uninjured. The American admiral, in thanking Captain Balfour, of the *Mercury*, expressed his intention of conveying to his Government his appreciation of the readiness with which the help was given.

A new submarine boat for coast defence, and possessing several novel features, is said to have been invented recently by a Portuguese engineer named Fortes Pereira de Mello. The boat is 72 feet long, 11 feet 2 inches wide, and has a displacement when submerged of over 100 tons. Power is furnished by a motor working from accumulators which drive a pair of screws and give a speed of six knots, which may be managed for fourteen hours. The boat is submerged by introducing water ballasts into reservoirs, and by horizontal propellers. Its perfect stability under all conditions is said to be insured. Direct communication with the outer air is maintained by means of a long hose admitting 40 cubic meters of air per hour.

The *New York Times* says: "The launch of the *Raleigh* at Norfolk on Thursday has an interest not only because another fine warship is now added to those we have at hand, but from the circumstances of her construction. She is the first unarmored modern steel war vessel ever put into the water at our Government yards, and is likely enough to be the first completed. The *Raleigh* and *Cincinnati* were begun by Secretary Tracy's orders in the Navy-yards, because the bids of the contractors were not within the limit fixed by Congress. With the high speed which her 1,000 horse-power will give her, a good radius of action, and a fine battery of rapid-fire guns, the *Raleigh* will be a valuable addition to our Navy.

The Germans are leading the English in passenger traffic across the Atlantic, the figures for 1891 being 733,068 by the N. German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American coming next with 525,900, a total of 1,258,968. The White Star Company carried 371,193 passengers, the Cunard 323,900, the Inman 322,930 and the Guion 237,836, or together 1,255,859 passengers, or nearly 11,000 less than the two German lines, which have only been established ten years, but have had the benefit of a Government subsidy, though not for the Atlantic service. The North German Lloyd Company heads the list also in regard to the number of first-class passengers. As regards the delivery of mails also the German Company has beaten the record with 169 hours and 4 minutes from the New York Post Office to the General Post Office, London, the best time of the White Star being 173 hours.

A WRITER who is reported to be one of the most talented officers of the German Intelligence Department describes, in the *Independence Belge*, "The Naval Decay of England." He ascribes it not to senility, but to neglect of the laws of health. Look at Germany, he says. There, if you ask any man about the Army, its history, its chiefs, its uniform, or its arms, the answer is ready, for the German is proud to be a soldier, and the highest ambition of the German nobility is to attain an elevated rank in the service of the Fatherland. In England, he continues, on the other hand, where the Navy is as the German Army, the feeling in regard to it is one of indifference, resulting from total ignorance. The popular imagination, indeed, is stirred by the name of Nelson, but the Englishman who is not a sailor has no knowledge of him, or at most of a fact or two which he picked up at the naval exhibition, while of Hawke, Blake, Russell, Rooke, Shovell, Benbow, Rodney, Hood, Duncan, Howe, Cochrane, and Pellew, he knows nothing, or at most their names. "Unfathomable is the ignorance of all classes of the population in regard to the brilliant naval history of the country." "The teaching of naval history has no place in any scholastic programme."

LIEUTENANTS JOHN GARVIN, SEATON SCHROEDER and E. F. Quiltrough, Passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg, Assistant Engineer W. H. Chambers and Civil Engineer A. C. Menocal registered at the Navy Department this week.

MAJOR GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, paymaster of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been ordered to pay U. S. marines at Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and Norfolk, Va., for March, 1892.

THE President has remitted the unexpired part of the sentence in the case of 1st Lieut. J. A. Swift, 9th Cavalry. This officer was convicted by Court-martial of failing to pay his debts, and was sentenced to be dismissed. In October last the President mitigated the sentence so as to provide that Lieut. Swift should remain at the foot of the list of 1st lieutenants of cavalry for a period of five years, and he has now remitted the unexpired part of the sentence.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 1.—Lieutenant Commander A. J. Iverson to duty in charge of the Nitro depot, Malden, Mass., on April 20 next.

APRIL 2.—Lieutenant John Gavia to appear before Retiring Board on April 6.

APRIL 5.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Stockton to examination for promotion.

APRIL 6.—Ensign John S. Percell to examination for promotion.
Assistant Surgeon M. W. Barnum to duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Detached.

APRIL 1.—Lieutenant Commander William A. Morgan from duty in charge of the Nitro depot, Malden, Mass., upon reporting of his relief on April 25 next, and ordered to duty at Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Medical Inspector George W. Woods from the Pensacola and ordered to duty in charge of the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Medical Director N. L. Bates from duty in charge of Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., on reporting of his relief.

Lieutenant C. C. Rogers from duty in Naval Intelligence Office and granted six months' leave.

APRIL 4.—Ensign Geo. W. Kline from duty at the Reading Bolt and Nut Works, Reading, Pa., in connection with the inspection of steel and ordered to coast survey.

APRIL 5.—Lieutenant G. W. Denfeld, from the Thetis and ordered to Electric light duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign A. H. Seales, from the Pensacola and ordered to the Thetis.

Promotions.

APRIL 4.—Paymaster R. P. Lisle to pay inspector from Jan. 19.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Drury to paymaster from Feb. 25.

Nominations.

APRIL 4.—Medical Director John Mills Browne to be Surgeon-General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the relative rank of commodore, from April 3, 1892.

Commodore James A. Greer to be a rear admiral in the Navy from April 3, 1892, vice Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, retired.

Captain Henry Erben to be a commodore in the Navy from April 3, 1892, vice Commodore J. A. Greer, promoted.

Commissioned.

C. C. McCullough appointed an assistant surgeon from March 26.

Leave.

APRIL 2.—Professor William W. Johnson granted leave during the summer vacation with permission to go abroad.

Leave for six months granted Surgeon Howard Smith from May 1 next, with permission to leave the U. S.

Retired.

Passed Assistant Engineer Joseph B. Widmer, retired from April 4 on account of disability.

MARINE CORPS.

APRIL 6.—Captain Louis E. Fagan's present sick leave of absence extended until June 1 next, upon which date he will be ordered to appear before a Retiring Board.

Confirmations.

APRIL 4.—Second Lieutenant John A. Lejeune United States Marine Corps, to be a first lieutenant vice Denny.

CELLULOSE FOR SHIPS.

THE Board appointed to inquire into the subject of paint for the hulls of naval vessels, Capt. Barker president, returned to Washington last week after inspecting the hulls of two tugs docked at the New York Navy-yard and one at Portsmouth. These tugs were painted with several different kinds of foreign paint. The Board has not yet reported its conclusion, but a member, speaking individually, said that none of the paints thus far tested have given any better result than the red lead and white zinc already in use in the Navy.

Naval officials are sufficiently well satisfied with the result of the recent cellulose test to authorize the adoption of this material for the three battleships and cruisers *New York* and Nos. 12 and 13. The contracts for these vessels call for the use of either cellulose or woodite, as may be determined by the Department. Cellulose will be the material used, though on account of its tendency to become foul when damp, the cofferdams built inside of the steel hulls back of the armor protection will not be filled with the material until there is danger of hostilities. The cellulose will be kept on hand in convenient form to be placed in a vessel whenever needed. In the plans for these vessels provision is made for its buoyancy protection material. As a result of its experience in connection with the experiments, the Board submits the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. The cellulose used in cofferdams for obturating purposes should be packed loose, and great care taken to obtain the required specific gravity when packed, of 0.12.

2. In packing the cofferdams, compression should be obtained by means of jacks or other appliances, by which the pressure is applied gradually and evenly. The cellulose should never be rammed or treated in a manner calculated to pulverize it.

3. A thorough and uniform mixing of granular and fibrous cellulose is essential if the best results are to be obtained. To receive this it would seem desirable that the cellulose be mixed at the manufacturers' works and supplied at the shipyards ready for use.

4. In order to insure durability of the material, the cofferdam compartment must be made watertight. The Board recommends that they be tested in the most thorough and rigid manner by repeatedly filling with water under a moderate pressure until found to be absolutely watertight, being afterwards thoroughly painted inside and out.

5. Although not absolutely essential, it is believed that the most satisfactory results will be obtained when the top of the cofferdam is made removable or in cases where this

is impracticable, where there is a manhole in every frame space. Under these circumstances it is possible to obtain the requisite compression of the cellulose with much greater certainty than when one manhole must be used for filling the length of several frame spaces of the cofferdam.

THE MARINE CORPS.

A DISPUTE is going on at the Mare Island Barracks between Major H. A. Bartlett, commanding, and Capt. H. C. Cochrane, the next in rank, as to whether military courtesy, propriety and the public interests do not require that the former should notify the latter when he leaves the station for 48 hours, more or less, and whether or not the next in rank is not "practically in command" until the return of his senior. As both officers entered the Service the same week, and have had command frequently, their opportunities of observing the custom in such cases should have been about equal. The decision will be of general interest.

An emergency having arisen on the U. S. S. *Marion*, on the Asiatic Station, 1st Lieut. C. M. Perkins has been assigned to duty as a watch officer in addition to his other duties. This is one of the advantages that the marine officers from the Naval Academy enjoy over their older comrades.

It is becoming apparent to the most obtuse that there is little prospect of the passage of the bill recommended by the Board on Reorganization last year on account of its large demands. The JOURNAL announced, with good reason, early in December, that there was little chance for any legislative measures involving increased numbers and expenditures, and that is being confirmed daily. Congress is not believed to be hostile to the Service, but cannot ignore political usages and necessities. It is probable that a simple measure calling for examinations preliminary to promotion, such as obtains in the Navy, would be passed without hesitation, and the scheme to permit the few remaining officers who have served 30 years, including war service, to retire upon the next higher grade, also commands itself. When explained that some of these officers are beyond 50 and yet captains, and that there will be but one retirement for age until 1900, both justice and charity would be strongly appealed to. No similar situation exists in any other branch of the Service.

THE late John F. Winslow, of Monitor fame, left an estate estimated to be worth between \$3,000,000, 000 and \$4,000,000, 000, the bulk of which is left to the widow, Harriet W. Winslow, and her only daughter and an adopted son in trust. About \$300,000 is given in bequests, of which the American Bible Society gets \$10,000, the Presbyterian Church, Poughkeepsie, \$30,000 and the Albany Rural Cemetery \$15,000 to keep in order the Winslow plot. In an obituary notice of Mr. Winslow the *N. Y. Tribune* stated that he suffered pecuniary loss in building the original *Monitor*. This is a mistake. There was a net profit on that vessel, as documents in our possession conclusively show, of \$79,857.48. Of this Mr. Winslow was entitled to one fourth, or \$19,964.35.

THE citizens of Washington have organized a Board of Promotion of the International naval review to be held at Hampton Roads and in New York harbor in 1893, preceding the opening of the exposition at Chicago. President, J. L. M. Curry, ex-Minister to Spain; Vice-President, M. M. Parker, president of the Washington Board of Trade; Treasurer, William R. Clark, president Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, and General Manager, Alexander D. Anderson.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is about to contract for a large number of Colt's revolvers for the use of cavalry troops after a thorough trial in the service.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The resignation of Chas. Hay, Asst. Surg., is accepted, to take effect July 29 next (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. M. W. Ireland, Asst. Surg., is ordered to temporary duty at Ft. Yates, N. D., pending the illness of Capt. A. R. Chapin, Asst. Surg. (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

The sick leave granted Maj. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf., is extended one month (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for four months is granted 1st Lieut. James B. Aleshire, 1st Cav. (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Inf., is extended one month (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. M. J. Lenthien, 20th Inf., now on leave in Washington, will report for temporary recruiting duty at Davis Island, N. Y. (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

A CIRCULAR has been issued at West Point containing an extract from the report of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy, June, 1891. In this attention is called to the abuse members of Congress of the Presidential courtesy which allows them to select the cadets from their several districts. The power to appoint is given by law solely to the President, and it is urged that he should exercise it when the member of Congress neglects to make his selection within a reasonable time. The 2d Congressional district of Kansas, for example, has not been represented at the Academy since June, 1893. Of the 157 vacancies to become available in June next candidates have been appointed for all but the following: California, 2d district; Colorado, 1st district; Illinois, 15th, 17th, 18th districts; Indiana, 13th district; Kentucky, 3d and 11th districts; Maryland, 5th district; Mississippi, 6th district; Missouri, 1st and 14th districts; New Jersey, 3d district; North Dakota, 1st district; Ohio, 19th district; Pennsylvania, 17th district; Tennessee, 4th district; West Virginia, 3d district; at large, one vacancy. Candidates from these districts will be examined in June, 1892.

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A MONUMENTAL structure is to be erected over the tomb of the late John Ericsson at Filipstad Churchyard, in Sweden. The committee for the erection of this monument has now invited sketches to be forwarded to them, and offered prizes for the two best plans. The City of New York has appropriated \$10,000 under an act of the Legislature for a statue of Ericsson, which is to be erected in Battery Park, the sculptor being Mr. J. Scott Hartley. This will be, we believe, the first statue ever paid for by the City of New York, all others in the city having been provided for by personal subscriptions. A bill before Congress appropriates \$50,000 for a statue to Ericsson at Washington.

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The offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
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NEW INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

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There have been no new developments this week
anent the appointment of a Brigadier-General.
There are many rumors current as to what the
President may or may not do, but as they all lack
authenticity, they are hardly worth repeating.

PROSPECTS OF THE ACADEMECIANS.

THE time is fast approaching when another batch
of novitiate generals and admirals will be added
to the Army and Navy by the completion of the
courses of study at West Point and Annapolis.
What are the prospects for commissions for these
studious aspirants for military honors? This is a
timely question, and we will endeavor to answer it.
The outlook for the West Point graduates is un-
usually bright this year except for those who are
ambitious for commissions in the Engineer Corps.
With seven additional still attached to that corps,
and no retirement for age to occur before 1895, the
prospect for promotion in that branch of the Ser-
vice offers little inducement for new recruits, but
the Chief of Engineers is anxious to have more ad-
ditionals and it is to be presumed that he will get
them, inasmuch as the star graduates usually claim
their reward however discouraging the prospects for
promotion may be. There will in all probability be
vacancies enough for all the graduates, even if no
assignments as additional to the Engineer Corps
should be made. There are forty-five vacancies
already existing in the line of the Army. Seven
others are assured by the retirement for age on
April 23 of Colonel Andrews, by the retirements
June 4 and May 6, respectively, under the thirty-
year law, of Captain Towle, 19th Infantry, and
Captain Bowman, 9th Infantry; the appointment
of an assistant quartermaster from the line to
succeed Major Belcher on April 30; the appoint-
ment of an assistant adjutant-general from the line
to fill the vacancy to be caused by the retirement
of General Kelton on June 24, and by the vacancies
to occur when appointments of brigadier-generals
to succeed Generals Kautz and Stanley are made.
This makes fifty-two vacancies assured, only ten
less than the number of graduates, with three
months left for additional casualties. There are
besides six vacancies open for limited retirements,
and as there are two officers of the line—Converse
and Merriam—already pronounced disabled and
three others being examined by retiring boards,
several retirements of this class may be looked for
before the end of the fiscal year. The following is
a list of existing vacancies by regiments to date:

Cavalry, 3d, 3d, 4th, 6th and 10th, one each; 1st,
two; 8th, three; and 9th, 2—total, 12. Artillery, 1st,
1; and 2d, 2—total, 3. Infantry, 4th, 6th,
7th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, and
23d, one each; 1st, 2d, 3d, 8th, 13th, 15th, 23d,
and 24th, two each; 10th, 3—total 30. Grand
total, 45.

The other vacancies in the Army at present ex-
isting are one brigadier general, two chaplains,
and fourteen assistant surgeons.]

The outlook for the Naval Academy graduates
is much less auspicious. Unless some unforeseen
casualties beyond the usual number occur, it will
be necessary to drop at least a few of them. The class
comprises thirty-four members. By making every
reasonable allowance for retirements, deaths, re-
signations, Courts martials, etc., the most that
can be anticipated at the present time is twenty-
five vacancies, or nine less than are required to ac-
commodate the entire class. There are twelve va-
cancies in the grade of ensign, two in the grade
of 2d lieutenant of the Marine Corps, and three
in the grade of assistant engineers at present
existing—seventeen in all. By the retirement of
Commodore McCann, May 4, and of Capt. Cooke,
for forty years' service, on May 23, two more in
the line are assured. There are three more con-
tingent upon the cases of Commanders Smith,
Book, and Graham. There is a possibility that
Commander Book may be promoted or given an-
other year, and Commander Graham's case will,
of course, be in doubt until the result of the
Court-martial is announced. Two disability retire-
ments in the Marine Corps—Captains Fagan and
Coston—are likely to occur at an early date, and
there is also a lieutenant of the line of the Army
also before the Retiring Board. These probable
vacancies would make the twenty-five above re-
ferred to.

There is one good ground of hope, however, left
for the "tail-enders." The bill terminating the
reduction in the Engineer Corps on June 30 last
has received the favorable action of the two Na-
val Committees, and we understand that the pros-

pects are good for its early passage by the two Houses. If this should become a law, there will be vacancies for all the graduates. Instead of being able to fill only one half the number of vacancies occurring in the Engineer Corps since last June, all of them could be filled. Six vacancies have actually occurred since July 1; two others will soon occur by the disability retirement of Chief Engineer D. P. Jones, and there is the case of Chief Engineer De Valin to be disposed, and two other officers—P. A. Engineer R. W. Taylor and C. J. Habighurst—soon to be sent before the Retiring Board.

SUMMER WORK FOR THE ARMY.

As we intimated some time ago the present year promises to be a busy one for the troops of the Regular Army. It had been the intention to formulate a scheme of manoeuvres in conjunction with the spring movement of troops, but as these were less extensive than originally contemplated the season's field operations will take another form. Maj.-Gen. Schofield is now engaged upon a programme of instructions to be carried out at all posts garrisoned by the infantry and cavalry. The purpose is to have a training season of about six months each year, during which the troops will be kept under different classes of instructions. The season will be divided into three periods; the first is to include military exercises and field duties of a company or troop to be conducted by captains; the second to embrace the usual target practice, and the third to embrace the military exercises and field duties appertaining to the battalion, squadron or regiment which are to be conducted by the commanding officer of the respective organization.

The manner of conducting these instructions will be left largely to the discretion of departmental and post commanders. The question of funds will, of course, have an important bearing on the extent to which the operations will be carried out, but it is the intention of Gen. Schofield to make the best use possible of the funds at hand, and the instructions he will shortly issue will call for a very large amount of practical training at a minimum cost. Gen. Schofield hopes to have the new scheme promulgated to the Army within the next fortnight or so, in order that the operations may be commenced during the present season. With the World's Fair coming on, and the new Drill Regulations still undeveloped, it is considered highly important that the present season should be an especially active one, in order that our troops should appear to the best advantage during the Exposition. If Congress is not too parsimonious in the matter of transportation funds, it is the intention of the War Department authorities to concentrate at least 4,000 troops at Chicago in 1893. These will be taken from all the large posts in the West.

Incidentally the proposed instructions will be connected with the officers' lyceum—that is to the extent of affording an opportunity for practical exemplification of what is developed theoretically by the lyceum course, but primarily the project is based upon the idea of affording the most favorable conditions for adjusting the cavalry and infantry to the new Drill Regulations. To avoid imposing too much exacting work upon the enlisted men during the proposed training season it is intended to include in the contemplated order a regular programme of systematic recreation as an essential feature of routine garrison duty, athletic sports of all kinds in and out doors being prescribed. The scheme is a well considered and most comprehensive one that will have to be well read and thoroughly digested before being fully appreciated. Gen. Schofield has taken pains to get the views of all the department commanders upon it, and is now considering these before promulgating the order to the Army.

The Army Appropriation bill has not yet been considered by the Senate Appropriation Committee. Senator Stewart has charge of the bill, and he has had several informal talks with the Secretary of War upon various items of appropriation, but the sub-committee as a whole has not given any consideration whatever to the measure as yet. One provision of the bill, which is being antagonized by the Department, is that feature authorizing a reduction

in the pay corps and the payment of troops in certain cases by acting quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence. Mr. Ekins does not agree with his predecessor that this is a wise change, and it is expected that the committee on his recommendation and that of the Paymaster-General will strike this provision from the bill. The proviso cutting off the extra pay allowed regimental quartermasters and adjutants and aides is also meeting with considerable opposition, and will probably not be in the bill when reported from the committee.

THE OVERMAN COURT-MARTIAL.

The Plaindealer, of Cleveland, O., illustrates its name in some free criticism upon the decision of the Court-martial in the case of Major Overman. It is not strange that it finds it difficult to understand how Army methods are to receive public approval if the methods of Major Overman are so near an approach to them that they involve nothing more than carelessness. Is it the custom in the Army, and especially in the Engineer Corps, to accept vouchers signed in blank and to fill in over the signature whatever you think proper, including items for personal and household expenses, and then to certify to the truthfulness of the voucher? Is it in accordance with the standards of the military service that an officer should plead the statute of limitations to escape an enquiry into the propriety of his actions? If so, what has become of the old-fashioned notions of the honor of an officer and a gentleman. Considering the verdict of the Court-martial in this case a secular paper like the Plaindealer may be excused if it shows some confusion of mind on these points. As a matter of fact the action of Major Overman was in direct violation of orders from the Headquarters of the Army as well as from the Chief of Engineers. The Engineer Corps are unanimous in their disapproval of the findings of the Court-martial, in so far as they suggest that Major Overman has any warrant for his irregular methods in the customs of other engineer officers. This discontent is so pronounced that it is not likely that we have heard the last of this case. The Chief of Engineers and his assistants, who understand the matter thoroughly, are by no means disposed to leave the corps subject of such reflections as the following which we find in the Plaindealer:

"In fact it was the Engineer Corps as well as Major Overman that was on trial. It was the corps, more than the major, that stands condemned by the finding. It was admitted by the defence that the moneys demanded by the engineer officer from vessel owners and contractors had not been accounted for in the Government books, but it was claimed that the officer was under no obligation to do so, as the money was not 'furnished and intended for military service.' It was denied that any part of the money was converted to the engineer's personal use. The court admitted the claim of the defence to be correct and considered the personal denial of the accused that he had converted the money to his own use to be sufficient. It is but just to say that the prosecution made no attempt to show that he had done so. It was admitted that vouchers had been signed in blank by creditors of the Government and when filled in were for larger amounts and for other articles than had been purchased of the signer of the voucher. The defence was that this was a customary proceeding in the Engineer Corps, which is equivalent to saying the accused had done no more than had been done by his brother officers, some of whom were sitting in judgment upon him. The court evidently admitted the force of the plea. Stripped of its circumlocutory phrasing the argument of the defence was 'He that is without sin among you let him first cast a stone.' The uniformed judges dropped the hard missiles and gently threw handfuls of grass. Overman was virtually exculpated and the Engineer Corps condemned by that act.

"The specifications in the recent court-martial were few, but they were representative merely. Vessel men and contractors have paid very many thousands of dollars on the demand of United States engineer officers for one purpose or another, supposing they were paying to the United States officer for government purposes. By the court-martial and its findings they learn that such money need not be accounted for to the Government because it is not 'furnished and intended for military service,' and it rests wholly with the honor of the officer receiving it whether it is applied to the purpose for which it was exacted. It also appears, by the court-martial and its findings, that it is the practice in the engineer corps to file vouchers with the Government that are false on their face, having no reference either in amount or specifications to the bills contracted with the signers of the vouchers. It was claimed that these falsified vouchers always represent debts actually incurred by the United States, which are grouped in one voucher, signed by one firm, as a matter of convenience. But as the bills are not filed with the voucher what check is there on a dishonest officer? It must be borne in mind that the Cleveland office had been regularly 'inspected' many times, and these irregularities were either never discovered or never reported. Either the inspection was useless or the

inspector recognized the practices as customary and therefore made no comment. In either case the credit of the corps suffers."

So far as the Engineer Corps are concerned it should be remembered that its inspections are limited to professional matters and do not, and under the law cannot, include money accounts. We believe that Major Overman's work was last inspected by Col. Abbot, who took pains to specify this fact.

On the 19th of December Senator Perkins, of Kansas, presented a communication from our Minister to Mexico, Thos. Ryan, suggesting "that it would be a generous and neighborly act on the part of the United States to return to Mexico the trophies of war we captured from her armies in the war of 1847." On the 1st of February a letter from the "Bureau of the American Republics," signed W. E. Curtis, and making the same suggestion, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Perkins, and a joint resolution for the return of the flags was presented by Mr. Perkins and referred, on motion of Mr. Sherman, to the Committee on Foreign Relations. On the 17th of February Mr. Sherman reported that the resolution had been unanimously agreed to by the committee, and upon his motion it was agreed to with equal unanimity by the United States Senate. This, in brief, is the history of some of the most absurd and mischievous acts of legislation we have any knowledge of. We hope it is not too late to prevent the approval of the action of the Senate by the House. How a resolution which so misinterprets popular feeling in Mexico could have passed the scrutiny of the men in the Senate, whose experience should have made them familiar with soldierly sentiment, we do not understand. Where was fighting "Joe" Hawley at that time, and Gordon and Proctor and Squire and others we might name? In the JOURNAL of Feb. 27 (p. 475), we characterized this mistaken movement, as it deserves, and every day accumulates evidence of the correctness of our criticisms upon it. This week, for example, comes a despatch from the City of Mexico, saying:

A few weeks ago *El Tiempo*, the newspaper organ of the Catholic clergy in Mexico, opened a register to inscribe the names of all the Mexican patriots who are opposed to the return of the flags taken by the Americans during the Mexican war, and publishes each day the names received for inscription. In its issue of to-day appeared the following which is signed by Louis Alfonso Munoz, Minister: "As a Catholic and Mexican, I protest against the insult which the hated and grasping Yankee offers to my adored country by the return of our flags which were taken from us very much as the thief and assassin robs the wayfarer of his belongings. My faith and my nationality and my Latin blood all compel me to cry out: Long live independent Mexico! Death to the thieving Yankee! Down with the hated flag of the Stars and Stripes!" The above letter has produced much excitement among the members of the American colony in this city.

We are glad to see that the Washington Post is urging upon the attention of Congress the bill requiring the accounting officers of the Treasury to reopen accounts or claims settled at any time by said accounting officers or paid in the ordinary manner by disbursing officers under a construction of law subsequently declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be erroneous. The passage of such an act ought not to be necessary, but it is required to prevent one class of public servants from robbing another class by strained constructions of law which accord neither with common sense or the decisions of our highest judicial authority. Referring to what was said some time ago in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL upon this subject, the Post quotes the decision of the Supreme Court as to the contention that "a payment of a part of a debt is a final settlement of the claim." The Court said:

Upon any principle known to the law this position is wholly untenable. It is easy enough to declare *ex cathedra* that it was a final settlement; but it is extremely difficult to imagine, in the absence of all evidence, what reasons can be urged for holding that the payment of a sum of money is of itself a discharge of a debt of a larger amount. A plea of payment of a smaller sum in satisfaction of a larger is bad, even after verdict, and unless we set at defiance every principle of law, we cannot hold that one party to a contract, without the assent of the other, can discharge his debt by the payment of a smaller sum than the amount due.

HEARTY congratulations attend James A. Greer, U. S. Navy, upon his promotion to the rank of rear admiral after his long and conspicuous service as a naval officer. He is now in his sixtieth year, and will have nearly three years to serve before his retirement, Feb. 28, 1895.

A MEASURE of considerable importance to the Army which will shortly come up for consideration in the Senate is the bill S. 331, introduced by Senator Davis, and favorably reported by the Military Committee, which directs the accounting officers of the Treasury to obey the laws of Congress as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The main object of the bill is to secure the payment of the long pending Watson longevity cases, but there are numerous other cases that will also be affected. The only ground of opposition to the bill is the large amount of money it would take out of the Treasury. That the money is legally due the claimants no one disputes, except the Second Comptroller, who arbitrarily refused to carry out the laws as construed by the Supreme Court. If the bill is once brought to a vote in the two Houses no member who has a proper regard for justice and the laws of the land can consistently fail to favor it, but it is to be feared that the large amount of money involved may induce the economists to resort to filibustering tactics to prevent final action upon it.

THE reappointment of Medical Director J. Mills Browne to be Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery gives very general satisfaction throughout the Service. All of the candidates but one made their application for the position on the condition that it was not to interfere with the reappointment of Dr. Browne. The President was at first disposed to select some officer who had a full term to serve before retirement, but Dr. Browne's successful administration and his splendid war record were considerations that he could not well overlook. The reappointment was made on the recommendation of Secretary Tracy, who took the ground 'that it did not necessarily conflict with the rule proposed to be laid down against the appointment of short term officers for the reason that Dr. Browne had already served four years and was entitled by his war record to another year's continuance in office, in order that he may retire as a commodore.

The wise benevolence of the American people in contributing to the relief of the starving Russians has added to the friendship of Russia for the United States. The greatest courtesies were shown to the officers of the relief ships. In a speech in response to some of these courtesies, Mr. Crawford, American Consul at St. Petersburg, said: "All that has been done by the American people in this case is insignificant in comparison with the great service rendered to us by Russia some thirty years ago, when Russian men-of-war appeared upon our shores in order to help us to preserve our union and independence."

THE New York Sun published an interview with ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney in which he was reported as ascribing the issues by Secretary Chandler, of the order torturing officer's wives from following their husbands' ships around the world to pique, because Mr. Chandler had been made the victim of a woman's sharp tongue. Mr. Whitney also said: "One officer who allowed his wife to follow him was transferred from the desirable European station to the objectionable service on the Guinea coast." Mr. Chandler retorts in a letter to the Sun in which he says: "I desire to say that both of the above statements are absolutely destitute of foundation so far as they relate to the reasons for the order and transfer alluded to. Mr. Whitney may have issued orders and made transfers from such motives. I never did. I have heard that Mr. Whitney revoked 'the woman order' so that the wife of a favorite officer might follow her husband to Yokohama, but I never fully believed this. This order and another breaking up the naval store station at Villefranche were issued on general grounds abundantly justifying them. The naval colonies at Nice and Yokohama were promotive of anything but domestic happiness or public benefit. The movements of the ships were often controlled by the female influence, good or bad in itself, on shore. It was reported that the flagship once left Shanghai July 3, although its participation in an appropriate celebration of July 4 had been expected, because the Admiral had made an appointment to meet his wife in Yokohama. It is expected when naval vessels visit ports at home or abroad that the officers will participate in appropriate social gathering, but long delays in the vicinity of gambling houses and other homes of deadly vice are wholly pernicious, even if their wives are near enough to share in the contaminations. Mr. Whitney, in his interview, well elaborates the reasons which required order No. 307. If he had not revoked it, we should not have had the Hetherington-Robinson tragedy at Yokohama."

GENERAL LOZILLON, director of the operations of the Camp of Chalons, publishes in the *Revue de Cavalerie* some observations upon the French grand manoeuvres, and gives valuable hints as to the employment of the cavalry. He is by no means disposed to believe that the importance of cavalry has been in any measure lessened by the modern improvement in arms.

A GERMAN soldier on post in Berlin having shot and killed a citizen who insulted and assaulted him, the Berlin public, for a wonder, instead of expressing great indignation, has expressed a belief "that the soldier did no more than his duty in shooting down the man."

GENERAL HORACE PORTER, alluding to the present efforts to raise funds for the completion of the tomb of Gen. Grant, says: "The corner stone of the tomb will be laid on Gen. Grant's next birthday, April 27, and if we can announce on that occasion, in the presence of the President of the United States, the representatives of foreign powers, and other dignitaries who will be present, that all the money has been raised, New York will stand higher on the honor roll of cities than she has ever stood before." Let us hope the efforts may be completely successful.

MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. Army, is quoted by the *Washington Star* as saying: "The World's Fair is going to be a very great success. It will astonish not only the people of our own country, but also the people of Europe. It is an enterprise of unparalleled magnitude. The Exposition cannot fail to be intensely interesting and instructive; it will illustrate the marvellous enterprise, industry, and intelligence of the American people—the great triumph of peace and the progress of civilization."

THE question of Irish soldiers in the British Army wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day was again agitated in the House of Commons this week. It being stated that the Northumberland Fusiliers, whether they were Irish, Scotch, or Welsh, were obliged to wear a rose on St. George's Day, the Secretary of War replied that the rose had been the badge of the Northumberland Fusiliers since 1675, and that the wearing of the emblem had no political significance.

THE preparation of a new guard manual made necessary by the new drill regulations, has been commenced by the Board appointed for the purpose and consisting of Major J. C. Gilmore, A. A. G.; Capt. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., and Lieut. John T. French, Jr., 4th Art. Having other duties to perform the Board is not able to devote more than two or three hours each day to the work. Hence it will become time yet before the new manual is ready for issue.

The unusual occurrence of a staff officer transferring to the line is reported this week in the Army nominations sent to the Senate on Thursday last. Captain Constantine Chase, A. Q. M., is the officer concerned. After just a year's experience in the Quartermaster's Department, he goes back to the artillery arm, having arranged an exchange with Captain S. R. Jones, of the 4th Artillery. The understanding is that Captain Chase, in making this move, has the Major and Asst.-Adjutant Generalship in view.

THE New York Times says: "The prospect of establishing an amicable *modus vivendi* this year in Bering Sea will make an enormous difference in the work imposed upon our Navy. The revenue cutters *Rush*, *Bear* and *Corwin*, aided by the *Albatross* and supported by just about as many Navy vessels as was assigned to this duty last year, will no doubt be sufficient for all purposes. So far as can be seen, the performance of this police will be less exciting than last year, and our Pacific Squadron, instead of having a very lively time in prospect, may now, so far as this affair is concerned, count on a comparatively quiet summer."

THE Army and Navy Gazette says;

There has been a good deal of bluster by American politicians in the papers just now apropos the Bering Sea dispute, and in the circumstances it is just as well, perhaps, that the plan of the movements of the British Pacific Squadron should be modified, and that Rear-Admiral Rotham should take his squadron North a little earlier than was originally intended. The previous arrangements, as the news from the Pacific Station, dated up to Jan. 27, and published March 8, shows, were:

Warspite (Flag), at Valparaiso, Jan. 27; to leave early in February for Coquimbo; proceed to Esquimaux, via Acapulco and Honolulu, Feb. 17.

Adipomene, at Valparaiso, Feb. 27; will shortly proceed to Esquimaux.

Garnet, en route to Coquimbo; will remain as senior officer on Southern Division.

Champion, at Acapulco, Jan. 16; to cruise on Coast of Central America. To join flag about March 10 at Acapulco.

Daphne, at Esquimaux, Jan. 18; remains.

Nymph, on passage to Coquimbo; will remain on Southern Division. (Sailed from Valparaiso, Jan. 27.)

Phœbe, on passage to Honolulu; left Esquimaux, Jan. 20. Will remain for the present in Hawaiian waters.

We do not recall any particular "bluster by American politicians," though there has been much loose newspaper talk to which some of the leading English journals have contributed their full share, a saucy school-boy in the State of Pennsylvania having apparently frightened the isles from their propriety and let loose the thunders of the *Times*. The acceptance by the Senate of the treaty submitting the Bering Sea dispute to arbitration should quiet excitement for a time.

GENERAL WILLCOX U. S. A., retired, has been requested to withhold his resignation as Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, in order that the President may delay the selection of his successor for a short time. This is taken as an indication that the place is to be held open until Gen. Kelton retires. Gen. Stanley's friends have received an intimation that the President has already decided on some one else.

RECENT DEATHS.

1ST LIEUTENANT PHILIP A. BETTENS, Jr., 9th U. S. Cavalry, who had gone to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in search of health, died at that post March 27. He was an efficient officer, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1835, and had only recently been promoted 1st lieutenant.

MR. EREN PLYMPTON LOVELL, son of the late Gen. Mansfield Lovell, formerly of the U. S. Army, died March 30 in New York City.

MRS. WELSH, wife of Mr. Osgood Welsh, and daughter of Rear Admiral Thos. Turner, U. S. N., died at her residence in New York City April 5.

MRS. STAUNTON, wife of Lieut. S. A. Staunton, U. S. N., died at Washington, D. C., March 31. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Thos. Montgomery Biddle and grand-daughter of Dr. Wm. A. Irvine, both late of Pennsylvania.

A DESPATCH from Sandwich, Mass., says: "Postmaster Shevlin, who died here April 1, served for eight years prior to the war in the 7th U. S. Infantry, stationed in New Mexico. He served during the rebellion and participated in many severe engagements, including the battle of Gettysburg."

MAJOR HAYDEN McLELLAN, superintendent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for Puget Sound, who served as an additional paymaster of volunteers during the war of the Rebellion, died at Seattle, March 28. Since the war he has filled many positions of trust and importance in the steamship companies of the Pacific Coast. He leaves a wife and two daughters and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

COLONEL CALVIN GODDARD, president of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company, who served during the war upon the staff of Gen. Rosecrans, died in San Francisco, on Monday, April 4, in the 55th year of his age. He was a grandson of Judge Calvin Goddard, who was a member of the Hartford Convention, and a brother-in-law of ex-Judge W. G. Choate, late of the Federal Court.

THOMAS GLASTONBURY WELLES, a son of the late Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under President Lincoln, died April 2, suddenly of pneumonia, at Concord, N. H., where he had gone to see his son, who is seriously ill of the same disease. He was born in Glastonbury in 1846. His middle name, Glastonbury, was after the town in which he and his father were born. He was educated in Hartford, and entered the Naval School in 1862, and resigned September of the same year to go into the Army. He was commissioned as lieutenant in Co. F, 1st Connecticut Volunteers, and was promoted to captain and subsequently served as A. D. C. on General Anson D. McCook's staff, and afterward on the staff of General Grant, and at the end of the war on General Ord's staff, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel for bravery on the field. He served through the battles before Richmond, and rendered distinguished service at the mine before Petersburg. After the war he was for a year or more on the staff of General Ord. Declining a commission in the Regular Army, he accompanied Admiral Farragut as his secretary on the *Franklin* on the celebrated European cruise. Upon his return he resumed his residence in Hartford, and in 1873 was married to Miss Susan Hale, of Redding, Penn. The son, who is now so ill, is the only surviving child of this marriage. Mr. Welles's second wife, who was a Miss Hough, of San Francisco, survives him with two children. Col. Welles was a good-hearted public-spirited man, and had many friends. He and his brother, Edgar T. Welles, gave \$5,000 to the Free Library Fund of Hartford, Conn.

A FORT SHERIDAN TRIAL.

THE newspapers, so often inaccurate in military matters, have this week been expatiating upon a summary court trial at Fort Sheridan, where the soldier to be tried called in a comrade to act as counsel for him. This latter found the accuser in the case to be also the "Summary Court," viz.: Capt. Alfred Hedberg, 15th C. S. Infantry, and he at once proceeded to object to him on the ground that many years ago he (Capt. Hedberg) had been tried for certain offences and dismissed. He was, it will be remembered, afterwards restored to the Army. It is scarcely likely that this occurred as stated in the press despatches, for the prisoner on trial had an undoubted right under the law to object to being tried by the summary court, and to request trial by a higher court-martial. See the act of Oct. 1, 1890. Capt. Hedberg has preferred charges against the private, who was the counsel, for the gratuitous insult offered, and they will, we are informed, be pressed to a conclusion. It is not possible that Capt. Hedberg could have been the accuser, for had he been, the post commander, under the law, would have been the summary court.

In the General Court-martial case of Comdr. Graham, W. L. Davis and others testified that Comdr. Graham used profane language when the order came to wear mourning for Admiral Porter. James D. Prentiss testified that when the orders came he heard him say: "Yes, he's dead and gone to hell, I hope, where he ought to have been 25 years ago. I wish I was a first-class fireman there, I'd make it hot for him; I roast him and make him squirm."

CHAPLIN J. W. JACKSON, U. S. A., retired, is now located at Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

BREVETS TO THE BREVETTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The edition of the Kansas City Times of July 20, 1891, gave a list of officers of the Army, captains, 1st and 2d lieutenants, who were in service as commissioned officers on April 13, 1861, when Fort Sumter was bombarded. This list has been de-creased by death, retirements, etc., since the date of the issue of the paper, and now comprises the following: Seven captains, 41 1st and 40 second lieutenants, a total of 88 officers.

The list following shows their present rank, their present brevet rank in regular and volunteer service, and the number of brevets received according to the Army Register:

Captains, April 13, 1861.

Chas. Pace, Col. Med. Dept., Lieut. Col., one.
E. A. Carr, Col. of Cav., Maj. Gen., five.
J. R. Smith, Col. Med. Dept., Col., two.
D. S. Stanley, Brig. Gen., Maj. Gen., four.
G. Sutherland, Brig. Gen., Med. Dept., Col., two.
Frank Wheaton, Col. of Inf., Maj. Gen., five.
W. P. Carlin, Col. of Inf., Maj. Gen., five.
First Lieutenants, April 13, 1861.
B. Du Barry, Brig. Gen. C. G. S.
A. J. Perry, Col. Q. M. Dept., Brig. Gen., four.
M. M. Hunt, Col. of Inf., Col., three.
H. C. Hodges, Col. Q. M. Dept., Lieut. Col., two.
T. M. Vincent, Col. A. G. Brig. Gen., three.
L. L. Livingston, Col. of Art., Col., two.
J. D. Bingham, Col. Q. M. Dept., Brig. Gen., four.
G. H. Mendell, Col. of Engrs., Col., two.
A. Hewer, Col. Med. Dept., Col., one.
H. W. Closson, Col. of Art., Lieut. Col., two.
T. L. Casey, Brig. Gen. Chief Engrs., Col., two.
O. O. Howard, Maj. Gen., Maj. Gen., five.
A. McD. McCook, Brig. Gen., Maj. Gen., five.
J. P. Hawkins, Col. Sub. Dept., Maj. Gen., six.
E. C. Bainbridge, Lieut. Col. Art., Lieut. Col., two.
C. H. Alden, Lieut. Col. Med. Dept., Lieut. Col., two.
C. B. Comstock, Col. of Engrs., Maj. Gen., seven.
L. L. Livingston, Col. of Art., Col., two.
W. M. Graham, Col. of Art., Brig. Gen., four.
G. B. Dandy, Lieut. Col. Q. M. Dept., Brig. Gen., five.
J. W. Forsyth, Col. of Cav., Brig. Gen., five.
C. McKeever, Col. A. G. Brig. Gen., three.
J. M. Schofield, Maj. Gen., Maj. Gen., one.
J. C. Kelton, Brig. Gen., Adj. Gen., Brig. Gen., three.
R. Williams, Col. A. G. Brig. Gen., three.
P. T. Swaine, Col. of Inf., Col., three.
J. Mendenhall, Col. of Art., Col., three.
J. G. Chandler, Lieut. Col. Q. M. Dept., Col., three.
R. J. D. Irwin, Col. Med. Dept., Col., two.
C. T. Alexander, Col. Med. Dept., Lieut. Col., one.
M. R. Morgan, Col. Sub. Dept., Brig. Gen., four.
Thomas Wilson, Major Sub. Dept., Brig. Gen., six.
H. L. Abbot, Col. Engrs., Major Gen., seven.
J. C. Baily, Lieut. Col. Med. Dept., Lieut. Col., one.
W. P. Craigbill, Col. Engrs., Col., two.
C. G. Sawtelle, Lieut. Col. Q. M. Dept., Brig. Gen., four.
O. M. Poe, Col. Engrs., Brig. Gen., four.
Z. R. Bliss, Col. of Inf., Lieut. Col., two.
W. B. Hughes, Lieut. Col. Q. M. Dept., no brevets.
A. K. Arnold, Col. of Cav., Major, two.
Samuel Breck, Lieut. Col. A. G. Brig. Gen., three.

Second Lieutenants, April 13, 1861.

O. D. Greene, Lieut. Col. A. G. Brig. Gen., three.
T. C. Sullivan, Lieut. Col. Sub. Dept., Lieut. Col., two.
R. T. Frank, Lieut. Col. Art., Lieut. Col., two.
M. P. Miller, Major of Art., Lieut. Col., three.
A. T. Smith, Lieut. Col. of Inf., Lieut. Col., three.
J. N. Andrews, Lieut. Col. of Inf., Lieut. Col., three.
J. P. Baker, Major of P. M., Lieut. Col., two.
G. H. Elliott, Lieut. Col. Engrs., Major, one.
J. W. Barriger, Lieut. Col. Sub. Dept., Brig. Gen., five.
A. C. Wadrick, Major of Art., Brig. Gen., three.
R. Carey, Major Sub. Dept., Lieut. Col., two.
C. H. Carlton, Lieut. Col. Cav., Lieut. Col., two.
J. P. Martin, Lieut. Col. A. G. Brig. Gen., two.
A. C. M. Pennington, Major of Art., Brig. Gen., five.
G. G. Hunt, Col. Cav., no brevets.
H. C. Wood, Lieut. Col. A. G. Brig. Gen., two.
J. K. Mizner, Col. of Cav., Brig. Gen., three.
A. G. Robinson, Lieut. Col. Q. M. Dept., Major, one.
E. G. Bush, Lieut. Col. of Inf., Major, one.
J. M. Whittemore, Col. of Ord., Major, one.
Wesley Merritt, Brig. Gen., Maj. Gen., six.
C. H. Tompkins, Col. Q. M. Dept., Brig. Gen., four.
M. P. Small, Lieut. Col. Sub. Dept., Brig. Gen., five.
J. H. Gilman, Major Sub. Dept., Lieut. Col., two.
J. J. Van Horn, Col. of Inf., Major, one.
H. M. Robert, Lieut. Col. Engrs., Lieut. Col., two.
R. H. Hall, Lieut. Col. Inf., Lieut. Col., two.
W. H. Penrose, Lieut. Col. Inf., Brig. Gen., six.
H. M. Lazelle, Col. of Inf., Maj., one.
M. Bryant, Col. of Inf., Maj., one.
W. Sinclair, Maj. of Art., Maj., two.
R. H. Jackson, Lieut. Col. Art., Brig. Gen., six.
J. M. Wilson, Lieut. Col. Engrs., Col., five.
C. B. Troockmorton, Maj. of Art., Maj., one.
Geo. D. Ruggles, Lieut. Col. A. G. Brig. Gen., three.
D. G. Houston, Col. of Engrs., Col., four.
W. H. Bell, Maj. Sub. Dept., Maj., one.
F. L. Guenther, Lieut. Col. Art., Col., four.
S. T. Cushing, Maj. Sub. Dept., Maj., one.
R. Loder, Lieut. Col. Art., Col., three.

Of the 88 officers above enumerated, two have attained the rank of major-general; seven that of brigadier-general, 40 that of Colonel, 23 that of lieutenant-colonel, 11 that of major, and 16 received one brevet, 23, two brevets, 17, three brevets, nine, four brevets, 10, five brevets, five, six brevets, and two, seven brevets.

In all a total of 243 brevets (as per Army Register) were bestowed upon these 88 officers for their war service. The names of a number of these officers appear in a petition to Congress that the bill be repealed which prohibits their wearing the uniform of their brevet rank or being addressed officially by their brevet titles. Their pride in the brevet seems but human, and as they will draw no extra pay, why should not their petition be granted?

"ONE OF THE BREVETTED."

FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONT.

The High Private contains items as follows:

What with the retirement this month of Col. Andrews, 25th Infantry, and the prospect of one brigadier general from the Infantry soon, we must be conscious that we are likely to lose Lieut.-Col. Bates this year to the 25th Infantry. We shall all feel like orphans when he is gone. The promotion is desirable, but the prospective separation is regretted by every soul in the command, from the least unto the greatest, even our babies among the rest. This is neither praise nor blame, but a solemn gospel truth.

The removal of the 1st Cavalry to Arizona breaks up pleasant relations here.

Meedames Lieuts. Schenck and Niskern left here yesterday homeward bound for a vacation, the former to Columbia, Mo.; the latter to Detroit.

We congratulate the Army people of Fort Keogh on the assignment of Chaplain Ritter to that post. A minister who is able to hold one pulpit and be held by one congregation for nearly twenty years, in Philadelphia, as Chaplain Ritter has done, and who is still in the very prime of life, may rightly be considered a man of parts.

THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.*

QUESTIONS AS TO THEIR INTERPRETATION ANSWERED.
See previous answers, pages 352, 388, 418, 430, 455, 469, 487, 503, 545, 561.

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No. 99, "Veteran." Par. 67. In Par. 45, we are informed that the manual is explained for double rank; but special reference is made to the rear rank in Para. 71, 72, 73, 75, 77, 82 and 85. 1. Was it the intention of the Board that the rear rank should charge bayonet on drill or parade. Ans.—Yes.

2. Par. 77. Is it possible for the rear rank to charge bayonet at facing distance unless the position of the feet prescribed in Par. 77 be taken? Ans.—Yes.

Par. 82. Sights are laid down whenever the instructor so directs.

Par. 90, (2 par.) 1. Is the line of the piece in prolongation of the line of the body? Ans.—No. 2. Or is the line of the piece at right angles to the original line of battle (or of formation)? If the former be the case, the bullets would fall to the left of the enemy's left flank. Ans.—Yes.

Par. 130. To the rear in double time the command march should be given as the right foot strikes the ground.

Par. 144 applies whether the pieces are loaded or not.

Par. 145. Pieces should be loaded before using the commands prescribed in this paragraph; the command for this purpose would be "load."

Par. 183. See answers published Jan. 30.

Par. 189. Guides are expected to move promptly to their posts at all times; no rule as to their moving in double time is given. Under Par. 232 (Pl. 39) the second sergeant would move in quick time, the fifth sergeant in double time, and under Par. 288 (6) guides move out at a run.

Par. 190. Lieutenants move by the shortest lines to their posts.

Par. 193 (par. 3). Was it the intention of the Board that the file-closers should execute charge bayonet on drill or parade? Ans.—Yes; unless specially excused.

No. 100, "Co. B." Par. 97. See answers published Jan. 16, Feb. 6 and March 12.

No. 101. If a battalion is marched to its place in the line as stated in the question, the guides do not come out unless ordered out for a general alignment of the battalion, as in par. 280. What the Drill Regulations require is that the major shall put his battalion in its proper place by means prescribed in the School of the Battalion.

No. 102, "Co. H." No change in the habitual position of the cartridge box has been made in the Drill Regulations. Under pars. 79 and 144 the cartridge box is slipped around to the right far enough for convenience in reaching the cartridges.

Par. 282. See answers published Feb. 20.

No. 103, "W. H. J." Par. 736. Each battalion is formed in all particulars as prescribed pars. 257-261, except that before presenting the battalion, the adjutant receives the report of the 1st sergeant; he then reports "Sir, the battalion is formed."

Pars. 362, 363. Guides are not posted.

Par. 574. The assembly by sections is not a prescribed movement.

Par. 581. Bayonets should be unfixed at the commands to deploy, and under par. 576 at the commands to assemble or deploy.

Par. 572. The men halt and load without waiting for the commands of squad leaders or chiefs of sections; they kneel or lie down only when a command "kneel" or "lie down" has been given (par. 522).

Pieces are not habitually carried loaded; par. 542 explains when they are loaded.

Par. 544. After the command "cease firing" the pieces are loaded only by command.

"Fire at will" is a preparatory command for firing, at which, under par. 542, the pieces are loaded.

Par. 312. If guides are posted at company distance, which is the rule (Par. 288c), the turn will not be completed before arriving on the line, hence, when the captain commands "Halt," the men on the line halt, the others halt on arriving on the line; all dress toward the pivot without command (Pars. 192 and 141, last six lines). If the turn should be completed before the company arrives on the line, which would not happen unless the guides are posted at greater than company distance (see Par. 209), the company is halted and dressed by the commands of the captain.

Par. 332. Each platoon moves up to the guides before halting. The same rule applies to each platoon as above stated for each company; each chief of platoon giving the commands for his platoon, the captain giving the command "Front."

Par. 371. No invariable rule is laid down as to where the point of rest shall be; the adjutant of the regiment gives all necessary directions to the battalion adjutants.

Par. 288 (a and b) and Par. 257 indicate that the adjutant or sergeant major, in assuring the position of the guides in successive formations, does not remain at the point of rest, but places himself in rear of each pair of guides, and places the guides on the line, correcting their interval if necessary.

Par. 566. The squads do not assemble separately, but are conducted by the squad leaders to the place where the platoon assembles, unless the command be "Assemble by squads."

No. 104, "Inspection arms." Par. 97. The post must be resumed, but there is no distinct pause necessary after taking that position. Resuming the post involves grasping the small of the stock with the right hand.

Par. 572. The corporals keep their places in ranks.

No. 105, "S. J. P." Par. 733. See answers published Feb. 20 under par. 253.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

"Modern United States Artillery" is the title of a series of illustrated articles begun in *Engineering* for March 15, 1892. In the opening sentence the writer says: "In 1890 the artillery of the United States occupied a leading position among the heavy gun systems of the world. This was due entirely to the genius of Lieut. Rodman, whose investigations led to the development of a theory, upon which were built guns that embodied, as far as cast guns

could, the principles of gun construction of the present day." Without questioning this statement, it may be well to say in connection with it that a reference to the "Report of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War," second session, 38th Congress, vol. II., pp. 99, 133, will show that both Rodman and Parrott distinctly testified that their inventions dated from the study of the earlier invention of Ericsson on the *Princeton*. When in 1887 the son of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren asked Ericsson to approve his statement that his father's gun had revolutionized the navies of the world, Ericsson called his attention to the fact that his own gun had in 1842 penetrated four and a half inches of iron and passed through the sand bank behind it eight feet thick. "How far," he said, "this result in connection with the perfect success of my new wrought-iron carriage tested on board United States ship *Princeton*, 1843, dispensing with breeching, revolutionized naval artillery, the records of the archives of the maritime countries of Europe furnish decisive information." Ericsson's 12-inch of 1841 was opposed by Dahlgren and others because it was considered too large for practical utility, and Dahlgren, as Ericsson says, "opposed my proposition to employ very heavy ordnance, and protested over and over again during the manufacture of the 18-inch guns, that he had 'nothing to do with the project,' and that he simply carried out instructions." Ericsson was usually so far ahead of the procession that he was out of sight and forgotten long before the leading man of it came up to his advanced position. The bursting of the so-called Peacemaker on board the *Princeton* Feb. 23, 1844, discredited Ericsson's invention at that time, yet the Peacemaker was not Ericsson's gun, but one built in this country in imitation of the gun known as the Oregon, which Ericsson had built in England at the Mersey Iron Works and brought over with him. The Oregon was forged of the very best material, and had two tiers of 1½ inch American wrought-iron bands shrunk one over the other from the breech to the trunnions so as to break joints. They were so perfectly matched that they appeared like a single band. The Oregon is, according to the records of the Navy Department, now at the Naval Academy, where it can be examined by those curious in such matters.

The *France Militaire* announces that the installation of quick-firing artillery is being pushed forward actively on the ships of the French Evolutionary Squadron in the Mediterranean, as well as on the vessels in the second category of the reserve.

The first batch of the new magazine rifle, with which the Army in India is to be armed with as little delay as possible, is expected at Bombay by the end of March. The Government of India have called on the authorities at home for between fifty and sixty million rounds of ball cartridge for the new rifle.

The Secretary of War has submitted the following additional estimates to Congress: For the test of experimental guns and carriages procured in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, \$108,430. To enable the Ordnance and Fortification Board to make purchases, experiments and tests, guns, small arms, cartridges, projectiles, fuses, explosives, torpedoes, armor plates and other implements and engines of war, \$150,000. For payment of the necessary expenses of the Board, \$5,000.

Work upon the fortifications of Varna and Burgas, on the Bulgarian coast of the Black Sea, will be commenced in the spring. The total cost is estimated at about \$5,000,000. The Bulgarian Government has ordered of Messrs. Krupp twenty heavy guns of large calibre for these fortifications, and 192 field guns of the German model, to furnish the Bulgarian army with twenty-four batteries of eight pieces each. Ninety of them are to be delivered by April 15, with the heavy position guns. The contract has been arranged through the German consulate at Sofia, and with the consent of the German Government.

Engineering says: "A sample compound armor plate, manufactured for the Russian Government by Messrs. Cammell and Co., Sheffield, was tested on Feb. 19 on board the *Nettle*, target vessel, at Portsmouth. The plate measured 8 feet by 6 feet, and had a thickness of 12 inches, of which the steel face was 4 inches in depth. The ordnance consisted of five rounds fired from the 6-inch gun at 90 feet with full charges of 48 lb., and three Holtzer steel projectiles and a couple of Palliser chilled shells, each weighing 100 lb. The first Holtzer struck the plate at the right corner and the second at the left upper corner. Both shots produced irregular fissures, extending in some instances to the iron backing and detaching thin scales from the surface circumferentially to the point of impact. The two rounds with chilled shot were attended with the usual splash of apparently molten metal, but they inflicted no appreciable injury. The third Holtzer was discharged at the centre of the plate, and, besides scaling the surface, developed some of the previous cracks. In no instance, however, was the armor penetrated, nor, so far as could be seen while the plate remained in the frame, did any of the cracks extend beyond the depth of the steel surface."

DESERTION STATISTICS.

A CIRCULAR dated War Department March 26 shows the following desertions in the three months, December, 1891, and January and February, 1892: 1st Cavalry, 5; 2d Cavalry, 1; 3d Cavalry, 3; 4th Cavalry, 3; 5th Cavalry, 2; 6th Cavalry, none; 7th Cavalry, 5; 8th Cavalry, 1; 9th Cavalry, 1; 10th Cavalry, 2. Total, 23.
1st Artillery, 12; 2d Artillery, 2; 3d Artillery, 7; 4th Artillery, 8; 5th Artillery, 8. Total, 37.
1st Infantry, 1; 2d Infantry, 2; 3d Infantry, 4; 4th Infantry, 1; 5th Infantry, 2; 6th Infantry, 7; 7th Infantry, 8; 8th Infantry, 3; 9th Infantry, none; 10th Infantry, 5; 11th Infantry, 3; 12th Infantry, 3; 13th Infantry, 1; 14th Infantry, 1; 15th Infantry, 3; 16th Infantry, 4; 17th Infantry, 4; 18th Infantry, 3; 19th Infantry, 2; 20th Infantry, 3; 21st Infantry, 4; 22d Infantry, 4; 23d Infantry, 12; 24th Infantry, 1; 25th Infantry, none. Total, 88. Total for the Army, 148.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Jock.—You stand about No. 40 on commissary sergeant list.

Cannon Ball.—The facts are precisely as stated in answer to Esquire in our issue of March 19, 1892.

9th Cav.—Troop M, 9th Cavalry, is a skeleton company. Its station is at the headquarters of the regiment, Fort Robinson, Neb.

C. S.—Edward S. Farrow left the Service by resignation Feb. 24 last. He is now residing, we believe, at Barnegat Park, New Jersey.

G. C. B. asks when the next appointment to the Naval Academy from the 1st District of Montana will be made. **Ans.**—In June, 1893.

W. H. B.—We know of no order authorizing the transfer of a soldier after three years and three months' service to some other company and regiment.

C. S. R.—Write to the commanding officer of the Seminary, at Philadelphia, and ask for a copy of circular giving full requirements for joining the schoolship.

W. S. asks: Are enlisted men of the Army or Marine Corps entitled to their back pay and undrawn clothing money or a special discharge. **Ans.**—Yes.

T. R. K.—The time you actually served during the War, viz., from Sept. 17, 1864, to June 14, 1865, counts double towards retirement. The certificate of discharge you have, having lost the original, will answer every purpose.

Dubious.—There are two officers of the name of George L. Andrews on the active list of the Army. One is colonel of the 25th Inf., and the other professor of modern languages. Both retire for age this year, the former April 23, and the latter Aug. 31.

J. S. asks: Was any portion of the 16th U. S. Infantry stationed at Fort Ontario, N. Y., in April, 1865, when Lincoln was shot, and when did the regiment leave the North for Tennessee? **Ans.**—The headquarters of the 16th and Co. H of the 3d Battalion were at Fort Ontario from January to June, 1865. The remainder of the regiment was in Texas.

Curious.—In the case you refer to the man does not appear to be amenable to trial for the desertion in 1857. Our answer to "Cautious" was more with reference to the chances of a man being let off easily who once deserts, enlists under a false name, served faithfully, but fearing detection, manfully surrenders.

Devoir asks: Can a non-commissioned officer be carried on special duty as company clerk and excused from all duties? **Ans.**—A non-commissioned officer can be detailed as company clerk with the sanction of the proper authority, but the detail would not excuse him from all duties. General Orders 129, of 1890, says: "All special duty men must attend all drills and inspections."

Subscriber.—"I believe that the college details to the State of Missouri from the Army are both filled, but the one from the Navy is not, nor is it likely to be, it seems, owing to a scarcity of naval officers. Would there be any chance to get an Army officer detailed in the naval officer's place?" **Ans.**—This detail could be made by concurrent action between the Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy without any additional legislation, if the proper pressure was brought to bear upon them.

C. E. D.—The act of June 18, 1878, provides that all vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy so long as any such remain in service unassigned, and any vacancies thereafter remaining shall be filled by promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army, recommended under the provisions of the next section of this act: Provided that all vacancies remaining, after exhausting the two classes named, may be filled by the appointment of persons in civil life.

J. A. B.—A private of the Army could be discharged in order that he might enlist in the Marine Corps, if authorized by the proper authority. Consult your company commander. For information as to the Marine Corps write to Major A. S. Nicholson, Adjutant, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

W. D. asks: 1. Can a man purchase his discharge after one year's service? **Ans.**—Yes.

2. If he has \$30 clothing money due can it go toward paying for his discharge? **Ans.**—It can be done, if authorized by the Secretary of War. We are aware of cases where money on deposit with paymasters has been so used.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

March 23.—2d Lieut. John E. Reinberg, to Rush, at San Francisco.

March 23.—1st Lieut. D. A. Hall, to steamer Forward, in Mobile, Ala.

March 23.—1st Lieut. C. F. Brian, to Galveston, at Galveston.

March 20.—2d Lieut. D. P. Foley, to steamer Colfax, at Wilmington, Del.

The Revenue cutters Corwin and Albatross were at Port Townsend, Washington, at last accounts.

The steamer *McArthur*, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, was sunk at the coal bunkers at Seattle, Wash., March 20. She was loading coal with all the ports on the berth deck wide open. The coal came in more rapidly than was expected, lifting the boat to port until the water rushed through her portholes. The loading was commenced and Lieut. George went ashore on some duty. He returned about 6 o'clock just as the boat commenced listing from a big load of coal which shot into the hold and on the port side tipping the boat over so that every porthole was under water. Lieut. George jumped overboard and led the crew into the hold to make an effort to save the boat from sinking. The men could do nothing, however, on account of the water. Lieut. George stayed under the deck until the water was up to his chin, trying to stuff mattresses into the port. He was finally lifted through the hatch just before the ship gave a lurch and went down. All the men got off safely, but not a single article was saved.

Captain A. D. Littlefield, ordered to McLane, at Galveston.

1st Assistant S. H. Magee, to steamer Boutwell, at Savannah.

April 1.—3d Lieut. P. H. Brereton, detached from Dexter and ordered to Treasury Department for examination.

April 3.—3d Lieut. G. L. Cardon and 2d Lieut. C. L. Fenner, ordered to Department to undergo examination for promotion.

April 4.—2d Lieut. John P. Wald, to examination for promotion.

1st Lieut. John Brann, to steamer Guthrie, at Baltimore.

Chief Engineer D. F. Kelly, from the Hamilton and ordered to temporary duty at Treasury Department.

2d Asst. R. W. Champlain, from Woodbury and placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, ordered to examination for promotion.

April 5.—1st Lieut. Robert M. Clark, to command the Coxs.

April 7.—Capt. Thomas Smyth, detached from McLane and assigned to command Grant, at New York.

1st Lieut. Robert Barstall, from command of Guthrie and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant S. C. Chayton of the McLane, is granted leave of absence, with permission to go abroad.

THE OUTHWAITE BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

From the accompanying table it will be seen that only six officers—one colonel, two majors, one captain, and three first lieutenants, out of 315 officers of artillery, would retain their present numbers were they rearranged. The changes as they would stand had promotion been lineal from the date of entry for the others would be from one to 33 files. If this is the effect for the artillery with the fewest number of officers to be considered of carrying out H. R. 323, what will it be for the cavalry and infantry, and what new complications will be introduced in the matter of adjustment if volunteer service is to be taken into account as proposed by the Senate Military Committee. Is it to be wondered at that the War Department officials are loath to tackle such a task?

Grant that there has been great inequality in the matter of promotion, but did not most of us have at the time of entry an opportunity of applying for certain arms of service and of regiments in those arms, and more especially so in the case of graduates? Were not the selections made with a fair knowledge of the rule then governing promotions—i. e., regimentally to the grade of captains and afterwards lineally? Were not the chances of rapid advancement thoroughly canvassed and if possible the "slow" regiments avoided? Having so made a choice should the officer now complain because by a turn in the Wheel of Fate his judgment was at fault and he has fallen into a slow regiment and his former juniors in the arm have passed him? Without doubt lineal promotion is the more equitable system, but can there now, with justice, be taken from us the advancement that we have gained under the present system and to which we virtually acceded when we accepted our first appointment? The Outhwaite bill appears to be too strongly retroactive to go through either in its original form or as modified by the Senate Committee. If the bill is passed it will be seen by the table how officers will have to stand fast, probably for years, in the grades now held until their present juniors have passed them to the next higher grade, and so this game of leap-frog will go on until the close of the century. As officers now take rank in their several grades according to the dates of their commissions, how will the Department settle the question of precedence where Lieut. B is promoted to Capt. A's grade and by the next promotion is to pass over "A." Will he serve at the same post as a captain and be under A's command for years and then in a day change and be A's commanding officer? or will he when promoted to his captaincy be assigned to his position lineally as A's senior irrespective of the date of his commission?

To avoid the complications that might arise where officers of various arms come together for duty—as on courts, etc.—Congress in its act should provide a rule to govern, and the War Department in the Annual Register give to every officer in addition to his "lineal" and "relative rank" numbers which govern him in his grade position a "serial" number which would show how he stands as regards entry into service. It naturally follows if Capt. B by his promotion to a captaincy ranks Capt. A his former senior he must as a captain also rank all the other captains, no matter of what arm or when promoted, who came into service after him. Hence the necessity of a serial number to determine what the officer's position will be in his new grade. To the promoters and advocates of this bill I commend the careful consideration of the adjustments that will be necessary if they succeed in passing it.

March 2, 1892.

ALPHA.

[We are obliged to omit the table that accompanies this letter, and several others of similar character. Altogether they include some 1300 names, and would occupy ten columns of tabular matter. As they are of equal value, we cannot discriminate between them, and do not think that the information they convey would justify us in giving up so much room to them to the exclusion of other matter.—EDITOR.]

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 5, 1892.

The old interest in boating appears to have revived here, and every pleasant evening the crew can be seen on the Severn. The crew is made up of Cadets Churchhill, Gelm, Fullinwider, Webster and Reeves, all members of the 3d Class. Apropos of boating, Mr. Daniel B. Nide, who graduated here with honors last June, and who is now in the junior class at Harvard taking a law course, has been selected to pull the stroke oar in the "variety" crew for the coming season.

Lieut. Walling gave a small tea at his quarters on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Wyse is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lieut. Benson.

Lieut. Baker has been in town for several days. Miss Kate Wickes spent Sunday with the Misses Reeder.

The rehearsals for the officers' minstrels are going on busily and the different participants are becoming very proficient in their parts. The date for its production has not yet been decided on, but either the first or second Saturday after Easter will be chosen. The last of the series of Lenten entertainments came off in the boat house on Saturday night, where a large audience gathered to hear Yale's famous foot ball and base ball player, Mr. A. A. Stager, deliver a lecture on the "Modern Athlete." The lecture was illustrated with stereoscopic views; among them were represented the M. A. and N. A. teams, both of which received much applause. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Stager was present at a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Naval Academy and delivered a very interesting address, taking as his subject the four words "Enthusiasm, Perseverance, Common Sense and Courage," and their application in the Christian life.

Lieut. H. K. White expects to be shortly detached from the Marine Barracks here and ordered to Washington, where he will take a course of instruction at the School of Application. Lieut. R. M. Dutton will relieve him.

Cadet Breckenridge, 4th Class, visited Washington on Saturday to have his eyes treated.

Lieut. Comdr. Gillpatrick and Lieut. Cutler spent Saturday and Sunday on leave.

BY-FIELD MARSHAL MACMAHON recently attended a mass in the Church of the Madeleine for wounded sailors and soldiers, and was loudly cheered. The old soldier was in good health, and seemed to enjoy the honor shown him. His wife assisted in the collection of alms.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

APRIL 6, 1892.

DURING the favorable weather since April 1, out-of-door drills have taken place uninterruptedly. The April programme is, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, about as follows: Guard mounting, 7.15 A. M.; surveying for the 4th Class, 8 to 9; cavalry drill on the plain in which both 1st and 2d Class participate, from 11 until 2. The classes are divided into halves, sections riding on alternate days. From 4.15 until 5.30, drills. Light battery drill on the cavalry plain under Lieut. Hoskins, Fort Battery, near Fort Clinton, 4th Class, under Lieut. Tate; siege battery, under Lieut. Richardson; sea coast battery, under Lieut. Mott; engineering, pontoon bridge building, etc., under Capt. Derby and Lieut. McKinstry, and on the infantry plain, instruction in battalion skirmish drill according to the new tactics, under Lieut. Dunning.

Dress parade has undergone many changes at the hands of the Tactical Board. For the benefit of any who may care to learn the general effect of the new order of things, without going into technical details, the following sketch of dress parade as it is now, in contrast to what it was, is given: Unaccompanied by sergeant-major or markers, the cadet adjutant proceeds alone, to take his position. When this has been accomplished, the sergeant-major, alone, proceeds to a position within a few paces to the left of the adjutant, halts, salutes, faces about and marches to the left to a distance equal to the length of one company. (The sergeant-major and adjutant thus acting as markers.) The four companies when formed are separated from each other by a space of six feet. The men stand six inches apart. The requisite distance is obtained by placing the left hand on hip, the angle of the elbow, thus formed, maintaining space required. The color sergeant stands alone in the centre of the battalion, there being no color guard. When the adjutant has dressed the line to his satisfaction he crosses diagonally to his position, opposite the centre of the battalion (instead of marching half the length of the line, turning, and reaching the position by marching down the centre facing the officer in charge.) The execution of the manual differs mainly from the old form, in the absence of the ever recurring "carry arms." The piece is brought from "right shoulder" to "order," "arms support" to "order" etc., without the intervening "carry." The most noticeable changes occur at the close of the parade. After the command "dismiss the parade" has been given by the officer in charge, the adjutant does not, as formerly, give the order "parade dismissed" to the cadet officers. The command now given by the adjutant is "centre, march." The officers form in line as usual. The adjutant, instead of joining them, faces about and proceeds to the position in the rear of the officer in charge which he (the adjutant) has occupied during the execution of the manual. The commands "forward guide centre, march," are then given to the line of officers by the first captain, by whom also the line is halted when at the proper distance from the officer in charge. The officers having saluted, join the adjutant, and remain until the companies have retired. The double time with the oblique movement is a feature at the close of parade which is very effective.

A number of weddings in which the residents of the post will be interested to a greater or less extent are to occur shortly. Lieut. Wm. J. Snow, 1st Art., and Miss Locke are to be married at St. Luke's Cathedral, Atlanta, Ga., on April 19. Lt. Snow, who is stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, graduated from the Military Academy in '90.

Lieut. Bellinger's marriage to Miss Marie Coudert will, as has been already announced, occur on the same date, April 19, in New York.

Lieut. G. Le Roy Irwin, 3d Art., will be married to Miss Lila Barker, in New York, on April 30. Lt. Irwin graduated in '89. Miss Barker is a cousin of Cadet Chamberlaine of the 1st Class.

Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard and Miss Adele Constant were married on Saturday, April 2, at Glenmont, Llewellyn Park, N. J. Cards announcing the event have been received at the post.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Reynolds, sister of Mrs. Harry F. Hodges and Mr. Fordyce of Chicago. The wedding will occur in June, it is understood.

Lieuts. Harding, Engrs.; Sewell, Engrs., and Parker, 2d Art., have been among officers recently visiting at the post.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has made the following appointments: Visitors to the Military Academy—Messrs. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio), Geissenbainer (Dem., N. J.) and Hull (Rep., Iowa). Visitors to the Naval Academy—Messrs. Herbert (Dem., Ala.), Compton (Dem., Md.) and Wadsworth (Rep., New York).

A DREADFUL story comes from West Point to the effect that Private Clifford of the cavalry detachment pulled the whiskers of Drum-Major Anthony. Both are said to have been drinking before the scrap commenced. Clifford's arrest and trial followed. It is, says the despatch, a great crime on the reservation to pull the whiskers of the great drum-major, and it is said that Private Clifford is the first soldier in the history of West Point who has ever been found guilty of committing such a grave offence. Perhaps he was influenced by the same ambitious motive as the man who fired the Ephesian dome.

GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND furnishes the Sun of last Sunday with an article of nearly four columns describing the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, Secretary of War. He is, it appears, like the late President Garfield, a member of the Campbellite Baptist Church, and a pewholder in the Episcopal Church of the Rev. Heber Newton, New York. Of his service in the War Department he says: "I like it very well. I am familiar with the frontier, and, having lived in a military post for ten years, have an insight into Army matters and a familiarity with military methods which I could not have obtained otherwise. In addition to this, I know a great many officers of the Regular Army. The little experience I have had with Army life aids me greatly in the discharge of my duties."

A BRITISH Blue-Book containing a report, unsigned, on "The Partial Mobilization of the Fleet and the Manoeuvres of 1891," has just been issued.

ARMY ANACHRONISMS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

UNDER the title "Army Anachronisms," Lieut. Charles Hine, of the 6th Infantry, favors the readers of your excellent journal with his valuable opinion of the usefulness of Army dress coats. At first we were slightly confused by the heading of his article for, according to Webster, "anachronism" is merely an error in computing time; but we at last satisfied ourselves of its appropriateness when we considered how euphonious and high-sounding it is, and therefore how fit for the subject in hand. The Secretary of War, not having heeded as yet the advice given and done away with this obnoxious garment, we hasten to add our opinion to that of Lt. Hine and we hope our combined efforts will be successful. If so, without a doubt a new era will open before our forces; a new impetus will be given to their usefulness!

The author's idea that appearance is a mere matter of education, reminds us of a friend who argued that clothes are foreign to man and if people would only dispense with their use they would soon become so accustomed to the change that no immodesty would ever be thought of, and therefore we cry with the famous philanthropist, Educate! Educate! and not only do away with the dress-coat but why not with all! Lieut. Hine's arguments exactly suits this idea.

What an immense saving it would make! The entire monstrous appropriation for "clothing" would be done away with; the fresh young graduate would be saved \$500 instead of \$125; no trunk of effeminate dimensions would be needed to carry about his airy clothing; no togger would take up the space needed for deadly ammunition. And think how wonderfully unencumbered a soldier would then be! We estimate that due to his lack of the burden of clothes he could carry 100 rounds more of cartridges and travel 10 miles per day faster. Think of the battles this would win. Perhaps it might save our great country in some awful hour of distress! Then too we would favor the doing away with the absurd practice of cutting the hair and removing the beard. Samson lost his strength by losing his hair. Perhaps the cutting of the same affects the nervous strength and our soldiers would prove the superiors of all others if it were not done. But at the least a great saving would thus be made, for many thousands of dollars are annually wasted by our soldiers and officers in having their hair and beard cut. Therefore the pay might be thus reduced and the surplus appropriated to some good and useful purpose, as for instance the procuring of a modern rifle.

But we cannot expect people to keep step with the music of progress at the very moment the band begins to play or the drum-major to shake his stick. As Lieut. Hine says, "Some will lose step by holding their laughing sides. Therefore they must, like recruits, be taught the cadence by beginning with slow time and thence gradually working up to the full swing and rhythm of the glorious music of progress, as first expounded by Lieutenant Hine and now by ourselves. Hence we agree with him that a good start would be upon the obsolete and silly dress-coat. Away with it!

Let us begin by banishing it from the receptions of the President! Indeed, no uniform is more fit for that occasion than that in which an officer would take the field at a moment's notice! Napoleon's officers had to leave the ballroom for the field of Waterloo. How do we know but that their dress suits lost to them the battle and to France her glory? And were we not liable to just such a sudden call if war had been declared with Chili? The officers might have been at the President's at the time. Think of them rushing forth to battle, and perhaps to death in a dress coat! Imagine an officer scaling the lofty peaks of the snow-capped Andes with the mammoth "Condors" hovering over him attracted by the glitter of his shoulder-knots! And did not Buffalo Bill ride all night in a civilian dress suit in the late Sioux campaign! It is horrible to think of.

Therefore we would suggest that the officers not only wear their blouses, flannel shirts and leggings at these receptions, but also their sombreros, since at a sudden call to arms the delay in obtaining them from the cloak room might prove disastrous. An officer might not look pretty while thus apparelled, but he would have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he at a moment's notice is ready to take the field for that Chief Magistrate whom he is honoring by his presence.

We trust that the efforts of Lieut. Hine and ourselves will bear fruit, and that a great step forward will thus be made. EDDY.

* We think our correspondent has confounded Wellington and his officers with Napoleon and his officers in this simile.—ED. JOURNAL.

ON THE BORDER WITH CROOK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR notice in the JOURNAL of March 5 of the article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, referring to Captain Bourke's book, "On the Border with Crook," calls the attention of Army readers to the evidence that the hardships endured by the troops on Indian campaigns are appreciated in quarters where we hardly expected they would be. Those interested can but appreciate the tribute paid the Army by the *Atlantic*, and feel grateful for the meed of praise it bestows on those who participated in the Indian campaigns of the last twenty-five years.

But when the author of the book is praised for the veracity of his work, some of those who also participated in the stirring events that he chronicles, have to differ from the critic. When Captain Bourke disparages such men as Gen. Reynolds, and the distinguished soldier who relieved Gen. Crook in command of the Department of Arizona in 1886 (to say nothing of others less prominent), the average reader will infer that he is trying to elevate his hero by detracting from the merits of others. Gen. Crook's fame as an Indian fighter needs no such questionable support as this.

Chapter XVI. starts out with an attack on Gen. Reynolds, asserting that Gen. Crook "wanted to give him (Gen. Reynolds) a chance to make a brilliant reputation for himself, and retrieve the past." Gen. Reynolds had then been a colonel in the Regu-

lar Army for ten years; had graduated in 1843; had been a major-general of volunteers during the war; was a brevet major-general of the Regular Army; had volunteered for the expedition, although there were but six companies of his regiment with it, and his years, rank and honorable service should at least have protected him from such aspersions from such a source—an officer who was then a second lieutenant, and but a few years out of West Point.

The last part of Chapter XXIX, (Page 485), contains very grave imputations against Gen. Crook's successor in command of the Department of Arizona, when he was relieved from that command in 1886. The gist of it is that Geronimo's band of hostile Apaches was tricked into surrendering (without a fight) by the promise that they were to see their families within five days, instead of which they were deported to Florida and imprisoned there. It concludes as follows: "There is no more disgraceful page in the history of our relations with the American Indians than that which conceals the treachery visited upon the Chiricahua who remained faithful in their allegiance to our people. An examination of the document cited will show that I have used extremely mild language in alluding to this affair."

The only construction apparent is that false reports were made to the authorities in Washington to conceal the alleged treachery. These are grave charges which require the most incontrovertible proof, considering the rank and reputation of the parties concerned.

Many of the blood-curdling incidents that he narrates are evidently manufactured from whole cloth, or built up from an lota of truth as a basis, and apparently to impress the average civilian reader, who is presumed to swallow them whole; but they disagree with the mental digestion of the reader who knows anything of such matters, and proclaim their author an aspirant for Munchausen laurels. If these were the only instances where his accuracy could be questioned, they might be not worth noticing; but he makes false statements about some of his brother officers, which are evidently inspired by malice. For some of these he has been called to account.

HENRY E. NOYES, Lieut.-Col., 5th Cav.

THE GARZA CAMPAIGN.

CAPTAIN G. F. CHASE, 3d U. S. Cav., in a recent report of the operations of the troops under his command on the Rio Grande, says:

My troops have been engaged in the most disagreeable and laborious duty since Jan. 3, often making forced night marches, and without bedding for the men or forage for the horses, and we are serving among people who hate and despise any form of government other than revolutionary. Many of them have grown rich and powerful under the protection of our laws and the enjoyment of all privileges granted American citizens. Yet they take pride in being citizens of Mexico. Still, the government of Mexico is not satisfactory to them, and they are now endeavoring to overthrow it, and put their own people in power with the fortunes they have accumulated on our side of the Rio Grande.

These people who boast of their Mexican citizenship, when wishing for redress for alleged wrongs on the part of the United States troops, will not apply to the representatives of their government, but they employ lawyers to make affidavits for publication.

If these same people would only cross the Rio Grande to their Fatherland, and ask their government to protect them from the abuse of United States troops, it would save us from a great deal of hard work, scouting, and newspaper abuse. It is unfortunate our troops are placed in this position, but they have gone through it so far without complaint.

Gen. Stanley, in forwarding this report to the Headquarters of the Army, says: "It must be remembered that a very large percentage of the population along the Texas border is made up of escaped convicts and murderers from Mexico and of Mexican citizens who have no regard for law and order, and who readily join in any excitement in opposition to government authority. A singular feature of the situation is that the rich Mexicans who own and control large ranches in Southern Texas, and claim every protection of the American Government, give their influence and furnish means to support almost any measure against our Government or that of Mexico."

"All bands of organized force in violation of neutrality have been wholly dissipated. The supporters who reside in the district of the revolutionary movements have been ferreted out, and are now under bond to answer charges made against them for aiding and abetting the revolution. The work that now remains is wholly in the province of sheriffs and marshals in their various counties and districts, but the presence of as many troops as possible along the Rio Grande frontier is very essential, and will be for some time to come."

A PROTEST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PLEASE comment, opinions of line officers, or protests from the overhaunched would be equally unavailing in dealing with such a proceeding as the recent appointments of Post Quartermaster Sergeant Anderson and Recruit Elwell to the post non-commissioned staff of the Army. The President will be petitioned to annul the appointments on the ground of illegality (a charge from which they cannot be defended), and it is hoped that the petition will receive the signatures of every sergeant in the line of the Army. As it would take many months to pass this petition from post to post for signature, it is proposed to engage an attorney at some central point (Washington,) and publish the petition in your columns. The signatures of the sergeants at each post could then be obtained and forwarded to him direct. I trust that active work will begin at every post on the arrival of this issue of your JOURNAL, in order that we may not be delayed in our efforts to obtain SIMPLE JUSTICE.

THE Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for April, 1892, published at the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is at hand. Lieut.-Comdr. E. Clover is Hydrographer, and Lieut. H. M. Witzel has charge of the Division of Marine Meteorology. The chart among other things contains a review of the North Atlantic Hurricane of Feb. 13, Dangerous Obstructions to Navigation Along the Coast, The Present Abnormal Ice Season, Storms in the North Atlantic, Weather Forecast for April, etc.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.

THE Boston Globe some time ago published a letter from a correspondent, who says of the new Drill Regulations:

The Army criticism has sought to find fault with the methods used in the development of the soldier, while the outsiders—National Guard and others—have shown dissatisfaction with the workings of the details and the letter of the regulations.

Some critics, true to their traditions, resent the formation of the interval between files, and claim for the naval shore drill a superiority in that respect. It seems hardly possible that we could so soon forget the aqueous condition of the rear rank, caused by the old methods. The old looking cap, the jammed lungs, and the insecure places—how often have we cursed them. Some have grown to hug their chains, however, and now complain when they are removed.

If criticism would stop on such broad grounds it would be a pleasure to meet and combat it; but turn from this and contemplate the torrent of complaining questions about every line of the new drill book, questions filled with absurdity, unreasoning, and in some cases absolutely ludicrous.

Do not condemn the new drill too soon. Study it carefully and thoroughly, and do not let the shade of Upton hover about you. The soul of the book is contained in the heading of the chapter on page 136, and in the more showy parts consider of what we have been relieved.

The book is valuable for the absence of "support arms" alone. Bring all the general rules together and note the fund of information which they contain. Study the new departure in the fire discipline. Try to imagine the results it will bring in the actual field; and, above all, observe the flexibility of the extended order.

The old book, with its discolored blue cover, its well-thumbed pages and too well-remembered paragraphs, casts a baleful influence over your judgment. Put it in the fire at the first chance, and open the new book fairly and earnestly.

Here you will find no gentlemanly line of skirmishers, who execute their prancing movements in unison; no rallying in such beautiful circles, no assembling in such martial order, from which position they cannot be stirred except by the captain with his heels together.

One of the underlying principles of the new drill is squad leading. If that is not looked out for each in the training and kept constantly in view as the development goes on, the drill will degenerate into the old hair-splitting precision of forced and rigid execution.

It would be well to remember two very important warnings: "This instruction (extended order), on account of its importance, will be given as soon as recruits have had a few drills in close order," and "the effective use of the weapon is not to be impeded by the formalities of drill."

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

THIS review of the regiment by Mayor Grant and the presentation of crosses of honor, which took place at its armory on Thursday evening, March 31, was a notable event, and gave the regiment another opportunity to display its well known drill efficiency. The first ceremony of the evening, a guard had been ordered for 7 P. M., and promptly at this hour the guard was formed. It consisted of five corporals and fifty privates. Capt. G. W. Ward was officer of the day and Lieut. Harry M. Nesbitt and F. V. Lennep officers of the guard. The majority of the guard were on duty in different parts of the drill hall in charge of the reserved seats and paraded without arms. It is almost unnecessary to add the duties of the guard were properly performed. According to orders, the men of the regiment wore white duck trousers instead of the gray cloth. Although many people appeared to think the white trousers young men must have felt unduly chilly, especially as the evening was a cold one, no one betrayed any such suffering except the guard on the outside door, however, who found an overcoat very comfortable. It was noticed that all the companies of the regiment fell in before any call for assembly had sounded, and in the majority of cases by orders from the 1st sergeants. This is contrary to the rule laid down. Instead of falling in faced to the front, the men of each company faced to the right. Roll call occupied two minutes and seventeen seconds. At 1st adjutant's call each battalion formed in three successive lines, composed as follows: 1st Battalion (Cos. B, C, I and L)—Major Wm. H. Kipp commanding; Adjutant, 1st Lieut. Walter S. Wilson; Sergeant-Major, Sergt. John V. Black. 2d Battalion (Cos. A, D, E and K)—Capt. Don Alonso Pollard commanding; Adjutant, 1st Lieut. H. C. DuVal; Sergeant-Major, Sergt. Robert M. Dunn. 3d Battalion (Cos. F, G, H and M)—Capt. Jas. C. Abrams commanding; Adjutant, 1st Lieut. J. B. Holland; Sergeant-Major, Sergt. Louis E. Vannier. Each company paraded 24 solid files, double rank, with numerous file-closers. At second adjutant's call the regiment formed in line of masses, and was reported by Adj. Landon to Col. Appleton in three minutes and eighteen seconds (from adjutant's call). In passing around the regiment the Major and Col. Appleton were accompanied by the regimental staff, the latter marching three abreast, and an orderly brought up the rear. The regulations direct that if the reviewing officer advances alone, "the colonel alone joins and accompanies him." The men were noticeably steady in the ranks, and the regiment made a fine and picturesque appearance, the white trousers adding greatly to the effect.

In the passage each company went by in splendid shape. Following the review, Col. Appleton put the men through a brief working drill. Street column and square was nicely executed. The command broke into column of companies, formed column of battalions, and marched to the front and rear, and formed line of platoon columns and company front. The movements were all splendidly executed, but the drilling throughout the evening was slow. The formations also were not as rapid as they might be. Dress parade was another handsome showing. During which those members entitled to the crosses of honor (whose names appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, March 24) received the same at the hands of Mayor Grant. Captain's band, as usual, did itself proud. The space reserved for Mayor Grant was very prettily decorated with the city and national colors. A very large audience was present, among which were Gen. W. G. Ward, Gen. C. F. Robbins, Gen. J. Fitzgerald, Col. H. Dowd, 13th Regt.; Gen. Edmunds, Gen. T. H. Barber, Adj. H. Boetwick, 71st N. Y.; Gen. F. P. Earle, Col. J. N. Partridge and Capt. E. DeForest, 3d N. Y.; Col. W. J. Harding, Lt.-Col. Dennison, 71st N. Y.; Police Commissioner Hayden, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The prompt and snappy manner of Adj. Landon in his duties was most favorably commented upon.

After drill the members of Co. I, Capt. J. T. Harper, presented Lieut. H. C. DuVal, who recently completed 20 years of active service in that company, with a handsome gold medal. Capt. Harper made the presentation. Engraved on the back of the medal are the words: "Presented to 1st Lieut. Horace C. DuVal by the members of Co. I, 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., for twenty years' faithful service as a private, corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant and 1st lieutenant in Co. I, and for his unwavering devotion to its interests. New York, March 31, 1892."

A set of resolutions accompanied the medal. Co. D, Captain Willard C. Fisk, celebrated its closing drill of the season on Monday evening, April 4, in a happy manner. Cards of invitation were issued, and a goodly number of friends responded. The assembly was sounded promptly at eight o'clock, and the company paraded with full ranks, Captain Fisk in command. The company exercised in practically all of the movements in the school of the company and the platoon drill. It was then put through the battle formation, acting on the offensive and defensive, and did this in a very creditable manner. A guard mount then followed. Captain Fisk appeared as officer of the day, with 1st Lieut. J. Watson Cochran as adjutant, and 4

Lieut. Robert Meant as officer of the guard. The ceremony was executed admirably, the ranks were steady, and the men attentive. The military exercises, as a whole, were executed in a very creditable and satisfactory manner, and the movements were snappy. At the conclusion of the drill, the members and their friends enjoyed dancing until a late hour. Captain Fisk is a thorough soldier and a good drill officer, the company showing a marked improvement over former years.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

As is usual with the 23d the ceremonies on Saturday evening, April 2, were executed in as nearly a perfect manner as the small armory floor would permit. With commendable promptness the regiment assembled and the battalions were formed in three lines, the reports were received and line of masses formed for regimental parade. The manual was excellent. Gen. A. S. Barnes addressed the regiment on the subject of recruiting, and the veteran recruiting medals were presented, followed by the long service and 100 per cent. medals, the presentation speech being made by Col. A. S. Barnes, who was exceedingly happy in his remarks and decidedly eloquent. Maj. H. C. Brown, I. R. P., found an opportunity to ventilate his ideas on the subject of army life practice in presenting the champion banner to Co. F. Capt. B. O. Thorne. The battalions were reduced to four companies of twelve files and line of masses again formed for review by Col. Loomis L. Langdon, 1st U. S. Art., who was accompanied by his staff. The review would have been perfect but for the fact that the colors were dropped to the reviewing officer both in line and in passage. The recipients of long service medals were as follows:

Gold medal, for 20 years' service—Q. M. Serat, Jos. Brewster, Co. B; Serat, J. S. Barndollar, B. Pta. John J. Norris, C. and Jos. Kane, E. Silver medal, for 15 years' service—Lt. Col. A. C. Smith; 1st Serat, J. D. A. Onderdonk, Co. B; Musician Henry C. Kreuscher, Co. P; H. P. Hildreth, K. and M. F. Cook, K. Bronze medal, for 10 years' service—Capt. H. L. Cochran, staff; O. M. G. E. Hall, staff; Capt. F. L. Holmes, Co. I; and D. C. Case, K; 1st Lieut. W. H. B. Smith, A. and G. F. Hamlin, I; Serat, Albert E. Carr, J. Pta. W. J. MacVeety, K. and John H. Shearman, H. The medals for 100 per cent. were next presented, there being many recipients.

The ceremonies were followed by a concert of three numbers, selected with Bandmaster Foba's habitual good taste, and included a quickstep entitled "Col. Langdon," a pretty compliment to the reviewing officer and a credit to the composer. Daneser concluded the evening's entertainment and indulged in by the large and fashionable audience. The Entertainment Committee were Maj. C. E. Waters, Capt. C. R. Silkman and Lieut. J. F. Handy.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

The complimentary regimental stag, held at the armory on Saturday evening, April 2, was a great success. Each company selected a part of the drill hall for its invited guests. The exercises were opened with an address by Col. David E. Austen, who welcomed the guests and hoped they would enjoy themselves. Col. Austen spoke of the prosperity of the regiment and said he had no doubt but that it would take part in the World's Fair Exhibition at Chicago in 1893. The following was the program: Part I.—A Symphony in Black.—Opening Chorus, The Bikers; End Song, Selected; Tenor Solo, Speed On, My Bark; End Song, Climb Up; Bass Solo, The Hermit; End Song, Good Bye Darkies; Tenor Solo, Baby Laughing in Her Sleep; End Song, When I Get To Be a Man Like Pa; Closing Chorus, Selected; Trombone Solo, Selected, Prof. F. N. Innes, bandmaster 13th Regt. Part II.—The Great Stanton, Juggler and Equilibrant; in his Wonderful and Unique Entertainment; A Social Call; Metropolitan Quartet, Selections; Nuts; The Long and Short of Darkened Mirth; Metropolitan Double Quartet, Last Chord. The committee was obliged to refuse the kind offer of Messrs. Stevens, White and Chinneck, the Electric Trio, of Co. K, who had volunteered their services in their great act entitled Hay Foot—Straw foot. Unfortunately the stage was too small. After the exercises were over the guests were invited to the several company quarters to partake of refreshments. Co. I, Capt. J. W. Cochran, prepared an especially elaborate menu. Taps were sounded at 12.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. F. V. Greene.

The review of the regiment, which took place in the spacious armory of the 7th Regt. on the evening of April 5, was a very successful display, especially considering the disadvantages the regiment has been laboring under for some time past, and also the fact that the mere box of place it has been occupying for an armory has prevented its assembling as a body for instruction. For the public demonstration of April 5 no rehearsal by the regiment had previously been held, and it was naturally expected that considerable confusion would probably ensue. Contrary to this expectation, however, the result was exactly the opposite, and the evolutions of the evening were conducted on the whole with a smoothness that was highly creditable. There were errors, of course, but chiefly minor ones and mainly the fault of company officers, some of whom could study even the school of the company to great advantage. The guides and non-coms generally should also study up a little. Setting aside the small flaws not discernible to the general audience, Col. Greene and his officers and men deserve congratulation for their showing. It was a bold undertaking, and one to the great credit of all concerned. It also demonstrated that the regiment is composed of the "right material," which only needs to be properly developed. This was the debut of Col. Greene as a regimental commandant, and his handling of the regiment was most effective.

First call for assembly was sounded at 7.55 and second at 8 P. M. 1st sergeant's call was sounded at 8.05. Although some of the 1st sergeants were rather tardy in reporting, Adj. Rootwick lost no time, and by 10 minutes later (8.15) an organization of 32 files had been made, and 1st adjutant's call sounded. The time of formation up to when the last battalion was reported to its major was 3 min. 10 sec. The formations throughout the evening were the same as adopted by Col. Dowd, of the 12th Regt. (fully explained in a recent issue), and showed to great advantage. At 8.30 1st adjutant's call was sounded and the battalions formed line of masses for review, the formation being complete in 2 min. 25 sec. The 1st battalion was in command of Maj. Downs, the 2d in command of Capt. Francis, and the 3d in command of Capt. Goss (Capt. Clark being on the sick list). Each battalion came to a present separately instead of together. Gen. Fitzgibbon, accompanied by his full staff, reviewed the regiment, the lines of which were very steady, and the men presented a clean and soldierly appearance.

The passage was well executed, the distances and alignments being correct; the third company of the second battalion, however, went by at a right shoulder. The regiment reformed again in line of masses, after which Col. Greene put the regiment through a short drill—the movements being columns of battalions, line of masses, columns of fours, column of battalions, column of fours, left front into line of masses, and a march to the front and rear; column of masses on the first battalion, then a change of direction by the left flank to column of companies, full distance. Street column and square was formed, and drill by company and at will executed. The regiment next broke into column of companies and fours, and a formation of line of masses concluded the drill. The execution of all these movements, especially the street column and square, was well done and without any confusion.

Dress parade followed, the formation being in line and a trifle slow, owing to the commandant of the second battalion establishing his battalion too far to the front, necessitating considerable dressing. The manual by battalion was very fair, as it was throughout the evening. The sharpshooters' and marksmen's badges were presented to the winners, after which Co. B, Capt. C. E. Smith, were ordered to the front and centre, parading 40 solid files, double rank.

The company executing left forward, fours left, and then fours right, advanced in company front to the reviewing point in handsome shape, its splendid appearance eliciting applause. Here Gen. Fitzgibbon presented the company with the Belknap trophy, which it has won three years in succession, and now becomes final property. The regiment was then dismissed, the colors being marched off with ceremony, the second battalion presenting arms. The music during the evening by the regimental band was well rendered. A large audience was present, and the number of handsome girls that turned out to see the men of the American Guard was noteworthy. The majority of privates went home with a girl on each arm. Quite an innovation in the 7th Regiment armory was the presence of a dozen or more old babies, not one of whom cried. Even they seemed to appreciate the brilliant effort of the regiment, and the baby right alongside the box containing the handsome looking staff of the Brigadier General clapped its hands. It was a great night for the 7th Regiment and it was the best armory exhibition it has made in a long time. Among the interested military men were Gen. T. H. Barber, Gen. E. Clark, Col. Appleton, Lieut. Col. King and others.

NAVAL BATTALION.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At the dress parade last Tuesday evening the sharpshooter medals won last year were presented by Comdr. Soley. The following officers and men received them: Lts. C. H. Brigham, Co. B, and F. N. Brown, B; Boatwain's Mate J. H. Dillaway, B; Gunner's Mate C. L. Carter, B; Lt. W. A. Cary, C; Ensign H. N. Sweet, C.

The annual tour of duty of the battalion will take place July 5 to 9, inclusive, and promises to be even more interesting and comprehensive than the week spent last year on the White Squadron.

Arrangements are being made to give a concert the last week in May, for the benefit of the battalion fund.

Boatwain's Mate F. D. Williams has been promoted to be an ensign in the 3d division vice Howard, resigned.

The annual inspections by the Inspector General's Department will occur this year on regular drill nights, one division being inspected each evening. Col. Wm. L. Chase will be the inspecting officer.

MOBILIZATION NECESSARY.

"CANNOT some mobilization of the Regular Army and the National Guard be brought about?" asked a reporter of Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A. "I believe it will be," replied the general. "The necessity for such an assembly must be apparent to every thinking man. In accordance with arrangements which were made at a convention held last November there will be a National Guard encampment at Chicago in the month of August, 1893. The object of this encampment will be to promote the efficiency of the National Guard, to give officers experience in the handling of large bodies of citizen troops and to promote fraternal feeling between the State troops from all sections of the country. Whether Congress furnishes the necessary transportation or not, the troops will undoubtedly assemble at that time for a great national camp and valuable field manoeuvres. The matter is not being pressed before Congress just now, because of the coming election, but when the political campaign is all over the question will be brought up and pushed to a conclusion. There will be ample time in which to make the necessary arrangements. The dedicatory ceremonies will occur in October next and are expected to last about four days. The attendant ceremonial will be the President of the United States, his cabinet and the Governors of all the States are expected to be present."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The following instructions, prepared by Major J. P. Wellman, I. R. P., are published by Adj. Gen. Ayling, for the government of the New Hampshire National Guard during the practice season of 1892. The practice season will open April 1 and close Nov. 30. Seventy-grain cartridges, to the amount of 100 rounds per man, will be allowed for the season. No 5-grain cartridges will be issued, and it is recommended that companies reload the 70-grain shells for armory practice.

An additional class will be made this season to be known as Distinguished Marksmen, to whom will be awarded a bronze badge, which will be open to those only who have gained the two additional bars as sharpshooters, by qualifying twice. The requirements for this class will be as follows: Three scores of 21 points each in a possible 35, on both the 300 and 500 yard ranges, and a total of 69 points in a possible 75, on the 500 and 800 yard ranges.

NEW JERSEY.

ADJ. GEN. STRYKER under date of March 31 announces, among other things, the establishment of a separate department of the National Guard, to be known and designated as the medical department of the National Guard of New Jersey; that all medical officers of the National Guard now holding commissions, and all other persons who may hereafter be commissioned as medical officers of the said National Guard, shall constitute a medical staff, and that the said medical staff shall be under the direction and control of the said medical department; that all hospital stewards now in the service of the National Guard, and all persons who may hereafter be appointed hospital stewards, shall be under the direction and control of the said medical department; that there shall be regularly enlisted, for a term of five years, as privates in the National Guard, 24 men, each to be over 18 years of age, to serve as a part of a "hospital and ambulance corps," and that these men shall have all the rights and privileges of enlisted men in the National Guard, and be under the exclusive direction and control of the said medical department; that the commander-in-chief, on the recommendation of the surgeon-general of the National Guard, shall appoint two medical inspectors, each with the rank and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel, and that the said medical inspectors shall be under the direction and control of the said medical department; that all medical officers of the National Guard shall hold their commissions during good behavior, and be subject to the regulations of the National Guard service, the same as all other commissioned officers; that the surgeon-general of the National Guard shall be charged with the administrative duties of the medical department. The surgeon-general shall assign to permanent duty in the various commands of the National Guard the medical officers now connected with the said commands, each officer to retain the rank he now holds; no re-commission shall be necessary, and that these officers so assigned shall continue to act as a part of the staff of the commanding officer of the command to which they are attached; medical officers of the National Guard may be detached and assigned to temporary duty by the surgeon-general should the interests of the medical department so demand, but the detachment shall not continue over a reasonable time nor to the detriment of the commands to which the officers are permanently assigned.

VARIOUS.

"Ponce de Leon" will be produced under the auspices of Co. H, 7th N. Y. Dramatic Association, in aid of benevolence fund of the veterans of the 7th Regt. and the 8th Co. fund, at the Berkeley Lyceum, May 12, 13, and 14, and matinee May 14. Every detail of stage effect and costume will be amply provided for, and no expense spared to make the affair a grand success.

Capt. T. Miller, Jr., 17th Sep. Co., Flushing, N. Y., who recently resigned, has received a full and honorable discharge.

Drills in the 8th N. Y. are ordered as follows: Company drills, F and H, April 11; D and E, April 12; battalion drills, G, I, C and B, April 14; regimental drill, April 18.

In the sharpshooters' match, shot at the armory range of the 7th N. Y., on April 2, the following were the scores: Corporal W. M. Halsted, Co. B, 33, 34-57. Other medals were won by Lieut. J. B. Holland, Co. H, 65; Private Vaast, Co. E, 65; Private T. B. Taylor, Co. I, 66. Aggregate sharpshooters: 1st Serat, H. W. Janssen, Co. A, 197; 2d Lieut. J. W. Cochran, Co. D, 195.

The 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania, Col. Wendall P. Bowman commanding, is making extensive preparations for a proper celebration of its 31st anniversary on April 19. There will be a street parade of the active command in full dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps of the regiment, in the afternoon. In the evening the annual banquet by the Veteran Corps to its members and invited guests will follow.

The team of three match for the Covell trophy ended at the armory of the 7th N. Y. on March 28, and has been won by team from Co. K. The aggregate scores for the season were as follows: A, 497; G, 485; B, 481; D, 480; F, 477; E, 475; C, 475; I, 472; A, 468; H, 346 (three competitions). The 36th competition for the Abel trophy ended on March 30. The scores of the different teams are as follows: G, 622; C, 617; F, 617; E, 616; H, 616; K, 613; B, 612; D, 597; A, 596; I, 589; F, Jr., 580; A, Jr., 577; H, Jr., 576; F, 574, 472.

Colonel Partridge, 23d N. Y., has ordered the following drills: 31 Battalion, Captain De Forest, Cos. C, D, and I, April 12, at 4 P. M. 1st Battalion, Major Waters, Cos. A, B, and K, April 14, at 4 P. M. 2d Battalion, Capt. Candee, E, F, G, and H, April 16, at 4 P. M. The above drills will be held at the Navy-yard, N. Y. The entire regiment will assemble at the armory at 3 P. M. Saturday, April 23, and proceed to Prospect Park for drill preliminary to the annual inspection and muster of the regiment, which is to be held there on Saturday, April 30, at 2 P. M.

It is virtually settled, says the Boston Globe, that the 1st Regt., Mass. V. M. will perform its tour of camp duty at Fort Warren the latter part of August. Major Sinclair, the commandant, is in favor of the idea, and Adj. Gen. Dalton will soon visit Washington to secure the approval of the War Department. The regiment will occupy tents on the terraplain, instead of living on the damp casemates. The regiment will receive instruction in guard duty and target practice with projectiles, all of which will prepare the boys to wear the red with honor and dignity, and show them how "to hold the fort" in case of an emergency.

There is considerable anxiety in the 1st and 2d N. Y. Brigades as to what orders for free practice and general practice at Creedmoor Range are to be issued, and as to the condition of the range for practice. Inspector-General of Rifle Practice Whitlock desired an extra appropriation to make a number of necessary repairs and changes which it was hoped would be available ere this. It is doubtful if there will be any material change in the rules governing rifle practice this year, save, perhaps, in volley and skirmish firing. It is also expected that this year the rule that "every man shoot with his own rifle" will be strictly enforced.

The field days which Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgibbon, 1st Brigade, N. Y., intended to order at Van Cortlandt Park this spring have been abandoned. This owing to the outdoor inspections ordered to be held at the Park by General Headquarters, which will shortly take place; in consequence of which Gen. Fitzgibbon concluded that the field days he contemplated would be too much of a tax on the time of officers and men, and he therefore decided not to hold the field days. Although the order for the afternoon inspection and muster do not demand the presence of the several commands at Van Cortlandt Park until 2 P. M., several of the regiments intend to devote the entire day to military duty—among which are the 7th, 13th and 71st Regiments, who intend to be on the ground about 10 A. M., and devote the morning to field manoeuvres. The 23d Regt. will only devote a half a day at the Park, but intend to make this up by a field day in the fall. The parade on Memorial Day (May 30) will be held as heretofore.

The annual inspection and muster of the 21st Sep. Co., of Troy, N. Y., Capt. J. H. Lloyd (Tibbitts cadet), which occurred at the armory March 31, resulted in a most perfect showing for this fine organization. There was not an absentee and 103 men were present. Insp. Gen. McGrath was assisted by Major Chauncey P. Williams, Jr., of Albany, inspector of the 3d Brigade. Capt. James H. Lloyd was in command of the company. Capt. Lloyd was congratulated for the high degree of proficiency which the company had obtained under his instruction. Among those present were Capt. A. L. Meyer, U. S. A.; Capt. G. J. Greene, Co. B, 10th Battalion, Albany; Capt. A. H. Dunsen, Co. D, 10th Battalion, Albany; Capt. James W. Lester, 23d Co., Saratoga; Lieut. Hall, 23d Sep. Co., Saratoga; Capt. Thomas Patterson, 9th Sep. Co., Whitehall; Lieut. A. W. Pray, Co. A, 10th Battalion, Albany; Lieut. Waring, 15th Sep. Co., Poughkeepsie, and others.

The annual meeting of the 13th Regiment, N. Y. Rifle Association held at the armory Monday, April 4, resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Capt. John Macauley; vice president, Capt. C. S. Burns; secretary, Corol. W. E. Dowds; treasurer, Sergt. A. L. Hyier. Ex-Col. J. H. Jones is to present the regiment with a handsome trophy to be shot for in the armory. The match to be open to all ten men.

During the coming rifle season any private or N. C. O. becoming a sharpshooter for the first time will be presented with \$5 by Lieut. Butt, C. S. The latter has also offered one prize of \$15, and two prizes of \$10, for the best "coaching" at Creedmoor.

"When I was travelling in India," said Manager Tom Davis, "I noticed that all the Englishmen and, in fact, Europeans generally, signed their name with whatever title they had before or after them. Simple 'Bill Jones, Chicago,' got no attention whatever compared to those fellows, Englishmen are awful kickers everywhere, and the Englishmen with titles kick the hardest. Lieut. William Henry Llewellyn Smythe, H. M. Royal Fusiliers," got it all on the register and kicked like a Texas steer all the way through. It seemed that this was what was expected of him. As soon as I thoroughly understood the situation I determined to keep up with the procession, and thereafter always signed my name 'Colonel Thomas H. Davis, U. S. A. R. M.' (Reserved Militia), and usually scared the waiters half to death before I asked for anything. The scheme worked beautifully and I got the best in the house."—N. Y. Herald.

COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:

- April 9.—Athletic games 23d N. Y., at armory.
- April 12.—Review of the Naval Battalion, N. Y., at Castle Garden.
- April 15.—Review of 23d N. Y. at armory.
- April 19.—Athletic games, 12th N. Y., at Armory, N. Y. City.
- April 22.—Review of 8th N. Y. at armory.
- April 23.—Drill of 23d N. Y., at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 4 P. M.
- April 28.—Regimental stag 23d N. Y., at armory.
- April 25.—Reception of Co. D, 71st N. Y., at Harlem Opera House, 125th st., near 7th ave.

EIGHT thousand rebels put to the sword and five hundred buried alive is the report from China, which shows how they deal in that country with contumacious citizens.

The Royal Procurator of Aix-la-Chapelle has begun a prosecution against the Director of the public library at that place on the charge of *lese majeste*, in allowing an American newspaper containing an article speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor William in the reading room of the library. The Director pleads that it is impossible to read all of the 351 papers received at the library daily, for the purpose of discovering their contents.

The subject of establishing electric communication around the British coast between lighthouses, lightships, coastguard and lifeboat stations is now under discussion in England. Great loss of life results from the want of such communication, especially on both sides of the British Channel.

The gold medalist of the Royal United Service Institution this year is Capt. Craigie, of the *Hyacinth*, the subject being, "Maritime supremacy being essential for the general protection of the British Empire and its commerce; to what extent, if any, should our naval force be supplemented by fixed defences at home and abroad, and to whom should they be confided." Eleven essays were received.

In a report to the Admiralty concerning the

China riots, Sir Frederick Richards says: "The duties which are expected of her Majesty's squadron in these seas are anomalous, to say the least of it. Not only have commerce and British subjects to be protected, but her Majesty's ships of war have to be stationed, many hundreds of miles in the interior of a 'friendly' and in many respects a highly civilized nation, for the purpose of doing what the government of the country is bound to do, viz., keeping the police, and protecting, by force if necessary."

A DESPATCH from Naples, April 3, says: "Secret trials of a combustible to be used by torpedo vessels have recently been made at Spezia and have been very successful. The boiler tubes were exposed to a powerful heat, there was no smoke, everything worked perfectly, and the boilers required no repairs afterwards. Italian officers declare that one result will be a radical change in marine boilers, as the new combustible gives powerful motive force with great economy in space and weight. A depot is building at Spezia in which to store the liquid." If the Italians will wait a little we may give them something even better for torpedo boats on this side of the Atlantic.

A LIFEBOAT of aluminum has recently been built at Stralsund.

The German service papers are complaining of the cutting down to the extent of 5,870,000 marks of the estimates for naval purposes by the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, in spite of the urgent representations of the Imperial Chancellor. This is a severe defeat for the government.

The largest German sailing vessel is a four-masted bark *Placilla*, built at the shipyard of Ish-Tecklenburg, Geestemünde. This vessel, which has recently sailed on its first voyage, belongs to the well-known firm of F. Laeisz. The principal dimensions are 310 ft. length, 45½ ft. breadth, 26½ ft. depth. It measures 2780 tons net, with a carrying capacity of 4420 tons.

From Poland comes the report that the Russian authorities are greatly disturbed because their fortresses in that section are subjected to balloon reconnaissance by German officers, who are believed to have discovered a method of controlling at will the movements of a balloon through the air. A newspaper despatch says: "At Dombrowice, 84 miles from Warsaw, a balloon made its appearance sailing against the wind, which at the time was

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GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY relates that during the Crimean War, when the siege of Sebastopol was dragging out its slow and weary course, when it was evident to the meaneast capacity, among a group of young, ardent, engineer officers assembled in his tent, "that all the military ability was in Tedleben's camp, not in ours, I remember well one of the ablest men present horrifying us by enunciating the idea that if the English Government had any worldly wisdom, the Prime Minister would enter into a contract for the capture of the place with some great firm of contractors who knew nothing of Vauban or how sieges had been conducted in the Peninsula. He boldly asserted that such a firm, bringing great businesslike capacity and common sense to bear upon the problem before us, would make short work of the Redans and Bastions we were besieging with such formality. The novelty of the idea struck me and others who heard it thus propounded, and the germ of truth it contained, impressed me all through life when I have seen generals in command racking their brains for

precedents of war, or for rules from Jomini upon which to shape their course of action."

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by Glascock and Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of April 5, 1892:

Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, front sight for small arms, Samuel Seabury, U. S. Navy, means for propelling vessels, Frank G. Curtis, New York, N. Y., apparatus for propelling vessels.

Francis E. D. Acland and Carl Holmstrom, London, England, gun, Albert A. Clive, Illon, N. Y., magazine breech loading gun.

Rafael Mallen, Mexico, Mexico, recoil operating magazine gun.

John H. Throop, Evansville, Ind., boat lowering apparatus.

R. W. TANSILL CO., Chicago, invite all CANTERNS to address them concerning their \$25,000.00 cash distribution to Smokers, as it is something of interest to Soldiers.

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BIRTHS.

BROOKS.—At West Point, N. Y., March 31, to the wife of Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th U. S. Artillery, a daughter.

LINDSLEY.—At Fort McKinney, Wyo., to the wife of Lieutenant Elmer Lindsley, 6th U. S. Cavalry, a daughter. McCain.—At St. Louis, Mo., April 2, to the wife of Lieut. H. P. McCain, a boy.

MARRIED.

HENDER-KELLER.—At 126 East 18th Street, New York City, March 24, Mr. EUGENE W. HENDER to LILLIAN E. VAN DE WATER, daughter of Captain J. W. Keller, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Keller.

HUBBARD-COUSTANS.—At the residence of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., April 2, Lieut. ELMER W. HUBBARD, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mademoiselle ADELE COUSTANS.

LUCAS-SMITH.—At Washington, D. C., March 31, PAULA EASY SMITH, daughter of Judge and Mrs. William H. Smith, of Alabama, to Lieutenant LEWIS CLARK LUCAS, U. S. Marine Corps.

DIED.

BETTERS.—At Fort Huachuca, Ariz., March 27, 1st Lieut. PHILIP A. BETTERS, Jr., 9th U. S. Cavalry.

McLELLAN.—At Seattle, Washington, March 25, Major HAYDEN McLELLAN, Superintendent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., for Puget Sound, formerly additional paymaster U. S. Vols.

MURRAY.—In New York City, April 3, from capillary bronchitis following grip, ADELAIDE ATWOOD, wife of Brig.-General R. Murray, U. S. A., retired.

STANTON.—At Washington, D. C., March 31, EMILY DUN-CAN BIDDLE, wife of Lieut. Sidney A. Stanton, U. S. Navy.

WELSH.—At 25 West 10th Street, New York City, JULIA HIRLEY, wife of Osmond Welsh and daughter of Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner, U. S. Navy.

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PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND Fresh Vegetables.—Headquarters Department of the East, Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Governor's Island, N. Y., March 15th, 1892.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, noon, Eastern time, Friday, April 15th, 1892, and then opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering the fresh beef and fresh vegetables required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Schuyler, Wadsworth and Wood, N. Y., for issue to troops thereat during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1892. Sealed proposals, subject to the same conditions, will also be received until the date and hour above specified, at the Office of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence of each of these posts for the fresh beef and fresh vegetables for that particular post only, to be opened by the A. C. S. at the time above specified. Proposals for beef and vegetables must be separate, and they also must be separate for each post named. Proposals for beef must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, the guarantors to justify in the following sums, viz.: for Fort Columbus, \$2,500; for Fort Hamilton, \$2,000; for Fort Schuyler, \$1,000; for Fort Wadsworth, \$1,500; for Fort Wood, \$500. The vegetables to be in good, wholesome condition, and to be delivered at the respective posts in such quantities and at such times as may be required. Samples of vegetables must be furnished. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables." Those to be received and opened at this Office, to be addressed to the undersigned; those to be received and opened at the office of the A. C. S., to be addressed to the A. C. S. of that post. Full information may be obtained by application to this Office or to the office of the A. C. S. of the posts above named. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Any contract made under this advertisement shall not be construed to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose. H. F. SMALL, Chief Commissary.

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